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ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE OPERATIONS

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, DC, 22 May 1987**ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT
INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE OPERATIONS****TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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PREFACE

The purpose of this manual is to provide doctrine for the organization and operations of intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) assets assigned to the armored cavalry regiment (ACR). It is designed as a reference tool for ACR commanders and their staffs, but is specifically written for detailed use by regimental S2s, military intelligence (MI) company commanders, and other assigned MI personnel. FM 17-95 provides detailed information pertaining to ACR operations.

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Throughout this publication the phrase “MI brigade” refers to the MI brigade (combat electronic warfare and intelligence (CEWI)) (corps); “MI battalion” refers to the MI battalion (CEWI) (division); and “MI company” refers to the MI company (CEWI) (ACR).

CHAPTER 1

Mission

INTRODUCTION

During the past several decades, the nature of warfare has changed—not abruptly, but nonetheless significantly. As a result, the modern battlefield presents challenges greater than any commander has ever faced. Because of increasingly sophisticated weapons systems and information collection, processing, and dissemination systems available to the combat commander, conducting war has become a technologically complex business.

New and improved weapons and forms of transportation provide greater firepower and mobility to combatants than ever before. On the ground, improved tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, personnel carriers, and self-propelled artillery step up the pace and lethality of combat. In the air, more capable attack and transport helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft quickly carry the fight to every corner of the battlefield. The flexibility inherent in such mobility and the quantity and capability of available weaponry enable the commander to concentrate combat power where and when it will be the most decisive.

AIR-LAND BATTLE

The Army's mission is to fight—anywhere, anytime, and under any conditions. We train and prepare constantly to meet the demands of combat and to win on any battlefield. The number and variety of potential battlefields presents a formidable challenge. Air-land battle tactics must be flexible enough to support a variety of battlefields, worldwide.

The air-land battle will pit two multinational forces against each other in the most violent, lethal struggle ever known. The battlefield will be characterized by sharp, savage battles throughout the entire area of operations. Fighting outnumbered and outgunned, US and allied forces must conduct an aggressive and maneuver-oriented battle that requires the initiative of unit and sub-unit commanders at all echelons. Combat power must be quickly concentrated—not anywhere, at anytime, but at the critical time and critical place. Every available source of combat power must be tapped and employed to offset the enemy's numerical advantages. Intelligence must provide the commander with the information he needs to determine the critical points of battle.

The pace of the air-land battle will be rapid. Engagements will be fought at high speed with extreme force. There will be little time for detailed planning and little opportunity for second-guessing. Each decision by each commander must be right the first time.

ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE

The commander needs intelligence and combat information. To defeat the enemy, he must decide where and when to bring about a winning concentration of combat power in close operations. He must know when, where, and how he can strike the enemy's second echelon to slow or stop its movement or to weaken or destroy its ability to fight. He needs information that will let him see the entire battlefield, and see it more clearly than does his opponent.

To enhance his tactical position and increase his probability of victory, the commander must effectively use all his combat, combat support, and combat service support (CSS) systems. He must thoroughly understand their capabilities and limitations, as well as the dynamics of the battlefield upon which they will be deployed. Knowing how hostile the battlefield will be, commanders and their staffs must plan meticulously. A key element to winning will be the quality and quantity of this prebattle preparation. One prerequisite in preparing for future conflicts is understanding the battlefield. The commander must know the enemy he faces, the terrain on which forces will deploy, and the weather that will influence the battle on that terrain. The more he knows about them, the better the decisions he'll make.

The role of intelligence is to provide the commander with accurate, timely, and useful information with which he can make combat decisions. The clarity with which he views the battlefield will depend on the information and intelligence he is given.

ARMORED CAVALRY IN BATTLEFIELD INTELLIGENCE

The armored cavalry regiment is a time-proven, reliable intelligence asset for the corps. It moves with great speed, reports with accuracy, and has a versatile mix of combat power to prevent it from being decisively engaged. In the defense, it breaks enemy march discipline, wreaks havoc with enemy command and control, and misleads reconnaissance assets of enemy first-echelon units. In the offense, it finds and fixes the enemy for either rapid destruction through direct fire engagements or for misleading the enemy's intelligence collectors through counterreconnaissance. The ACR in offensive operations bypasses major troop concentrations and attacks the enemy rear areas to gut his combat support and CSS units.

In its traditional roles, the ACR provides intelligence to the corps commander through reconnaissance (zone, area, and

route) and security (screen, guard, and cover) operations. Intelligence is an essential prerequisite for these cavalry operations, which, in turn, help provide information for the production of intelligence. Whether defending or attacking, the regiment acts as an intelligence system for the corps commander, quickly processing combat information and drawing decisive conclusions about enemy intentions from it. The ACR, with its organic assets, its IEW system, and with support from the IEW system at corps, gives its commander the ability to—

- ☐ Employ his combat power and reconnaissance assets to best advantage.
- ☐ Ensure initiative to exploit enemy weaknesses.
- ☐ Operate to the full depth of the battlefield based on the intent of the corps commander.
- ☐ Allow for continuous planning to best synchronize his assets.

The ability of the regiment to acquit itself with glory on the battlefield depends directly on seeing the enemy and predicting his actions. The alternative is both ignoble and suicidal.

THE IEW SYSTEM

The ACR commander seeks and uses every multiplier of combat power available to shift the balance of power in his favor. Electronic warfare (EW) is one multiplier essential to this effort. It permits the commander to exploit communications and noncommunications emitters for combat information and for intelligence of value to him. He destroys, jams, or disrupts those systems that have high tactical value to the enemy, denying or reducing the enemy's ability to react to changes in close operations.

Simultaneously, the commander enhances the security of his own operations and forces. He employs deception and security measures designed to block enemy intelligence collection or to deny him the truth. Through these actions the commander retains the tactical advantage of surprise.

The CEWI organization is one of the primary assets helping the commander see the battlefield quickly, accurately, and continuously. If the IEW system fails to support the commander, then combat operations are likely to fail. The success of a commander's tactical operations on the modern battlefield are closely tied to his knowledge and use of IEW assets. The major components of the IEW system are the MI (CEWI) organizations at corps, division, separate brigade, and regiment.

The IEW system provides the commander with intelligence when he needs it. It supports him with both long-range intelligence and with intelligence necessary for immediate fire and maneuver. In addition to intelligence, the system provides him with electronic weapons and other resources essential to the security of his forces.

Vital to the IEW system supporting the ACR are intelligence collection, processing, and dissemination activities. In the same manner as weapons systems, collection capabilities have increased dramatically, with a corresponding increase in the quantity of information collected. This increase in quantity adds complexity to the processing function.

Current processing capabilities will be strained to capacity in coping with the tasks of sorting, analyzing, and disseminating needed information. The introduction and integration of automated systems will streamline this processing and reporting. These systems will enable greater quantities of accurate, needed intelligence to be passed, with greater speed, to commanders.

Dissemination also takes on a new complexity. Large numbers of reports must be transmitted immediately to a host of users. Short, concise reports containing only the needed information are transmitted by the fastest means available.

COLLECTION AND COLLECTORS

Collection capabilities represent the greatest improvements in the IEW system. However, even with these improvements the number of targetable sources of information exceeds the number of collectors available.

Collection resources must be skillfully managed to seek out and target those sources that offer the information of greatest value.

One principle of battle tells us that what can be seen can be hit, and what can be hit can be killed. Similarly, any emitted signal can be intercepted and, if it can be intercepted, the emitter can be located and killed. On the modern battlefield, thousands of emitters will be employed by each side. EW assets are employed to go after the most critical of the enemy's emitters. They intercept enemy communications to extract essential information. They locate the emitters to provide another element of intelligence and to provide targeting data for destruction, jamming, or deception. These collectors are some of the most efficient on the battlefield, providing timely, accurate information to all command levels.

Other collection resources will contribute their share of essential information. Ground surveillance radars (GSRs) will be the all-weather eyes of combat units. They will provide early warning of the enemy's approach and an abundance of information in support of fire and maneuver. GSRs detect and locate moving targets. The number of movers on the battlefield will complicate their mission. Collection managers must set priorities and specify the information to be reported.

Interrogators will be confronted with vast numbers of enemy prisoners of war (EPW), refugees, and other displaced persons. Large quantities of valuable information will be available from the many sources within this flood of humanity. The greatest challenge facing interrogators will be to sort out those sources of highest value to current operations. Interrogators in the MI company of the ACR will conduct only brief interrogations to obtain information of immediate tactical value. Sources then will be moved to the rear where time and resources permit more detailed exploitation.

Collection resources that depend on listening to or communicating with enemy personnel face a special challenge. Numerous languages will be used on future battlefields. Our forces must have linguists qualified to listen, speak, and translate.

Linguists must be familiar with their second language on the first day of the war.

In addition to IEW systems, other battle-field elements report significant intelligence-related information as well. Each bit of information adds to the total intelligence product required by each commander. Information from these sources is as valuable and important as that collected by MI resources.

The MI company organic to the ACR, with the regimental tactical operations support element (RTOCSE), is the major IEW asset available to the ACR commander. In addition to these organic resources, corps and adjacent divisions provide valuable intelligence. Corps is the primary source of imagery intelligence (IMINT); additional signals intelligence (SIGINT) and EW products; and the products of echelons above corps (EAC), national systems, other services, and allied forces.

Whatever the source, all reported information is used. It is evaluated, analyzed, and integrated to produce the best possible all-source intelligence product. Information of value for fire and maneuver—combat information—is reported immediately, before processing, to the commander who can best use it.

OPERATIONS SECURITY

While we collect intelligence or employ EW against enemy forces, the enemy is doing the same to us. Operations security (OPSEC) includes all measures taken to protect our forces. US commanders, fully aware of the importance of OPSEC, plan for and employ every measure available to them. Certain actions are necessary to evaluate the threat posed by enemy forces, to select specific measures to be employed, and to ensure the effectiveness of those measures, but OPSEC is a constant consideration. OPSEC, a command responsibility under staff control of the ACR S3, is provided through the support of counterintelligence (CI) personnel assigned to the MI company (CEWI). They support the command through analysis of the enemy intelligence, sabotage, and subversive threat;

recommendation of OPSEC countermeasures; and evaluation of the effectiveness of those countermeasures. The majority of analysis support will be accomplished through direct coordination by ACR CI personnel with the CI analysis section at corps. Additionally, the OPSEC program requires involvement from the entire ACR, with all its elements and personnel.

The challenge facing the US forces implementing OPSEC is staggering. Hostile forces execute intelligence operations aggressively. Their reconnaissance is continuous, purposeful, and timely; and when our OPSEC is poor, their results are highly accurate and potentially fatal. Enemy tactical forces, supplemented by state security and army intelligence operations, employ—

- ☐ Aerial reconnaissance.
- ☐ Long-range reconnaissance.
- ☐ Troop reconnaissance.
- ☐ Special reconnaissance, including SPETSNAB operations.
- ☐ Radio electronic combat (REC).

Traditional CI operations, those intended to counter espionage, sabotage, and subversion, normally will not be conducted by regimental resources. Because of the limited number of personnel available within the MI company, the ACR will be dependent on corps and EAC. The commander, however, cannot afford to ignore this threat. Enemy subversive activities will probably decrease in the initial stages of warfare, but espionage and sabotage will increase. These activities include actions of guerrilla forces, SPETSNAB reconnaissance and diversionary forces, airborne and airmobile units behind friendly lines, and enemy agents. Commanders must ensure that needed CI operations are conducted in their areas.

The enemy's electronic threat is as significant as his intelligence collection capability. Hostile forces are highly skilled in attacking US electronic operations through REC. REC is a combination of SIGINT and direction finding (DF) with electronic countermeasures (ECM) and physical destruction to attack key command and control points. Enemy forces can be expected to

jam, electronically deceive, and destroy US emitters. Their initial objective will be to destroy 30 percent of these emitters, and to otherwise neutralize another 30 percent.

Electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM), a component of EW, is also an element of OPSEC designed to protect US use of the electromagnetic spectrum. The objective of ECCM is to ensure the availability of US communications and to prevent neutralization of electronic noncommunications operations.

IEW systems have been developed to support the ACR on the modern battlefield. They provide the intelligence resources necessary for the commander to see and comprehend the battlefield. Specifically, they address four tasks:

- ☐ Situation development.
- ☐ Target development.
- ☐ Electronic warfare.
- ☐ Counterintelligence.

These systems, and the execution of these tasks, enable the commander to counter enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum by exploiting, jamming, or destroying enemy communications and noncommunications emitters, and to provide resources in support of the OPSEC efforts of the command. IEW systems are used in tactical combat support for one primary mission—to let the commander apply combat power toward achieving success in battle with minimum losses.

COMMUNICATION

Communications are also vital to the application of combat power. Communications systems permit the commander to direct the battle from any point on the battlefield. Through communications systems, the commander can issue orders, receive status reports, direct combat support and CSS operations, and exchange information with higher and adjacent commands. Equally important are information and intelligence reported and disseminated

using the command's tactical communications systems. Fire support and close air support (CAS) depend on communications as well.

US and enemy commanders need to communicate within their respective commands. Although this need can be reduced by doctrine, SOP, and training, it cannot be eliminated. MI assets allow the regiment to block and disrupt critical enemy communications. They provide both ground and air resources capable of jamming electronic communications. The combined use of jamming and indirect fires disrupts enemy electronic operations. Disruption or denial of communications weakens the effective combat power an enemy commander can employ.

OTHER IEW SYSTEMS AND ASSETS

The ACR, acting as a corps intelligence asset, relies on numerous other personnel and systems to provide combat information needed for its operations. From the individual soldier through national-level assets, intelligence is reported as it is gained, and the regimental S2 uses this intelligence to support his analysis of the situation and to answer the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and information requirements (IR).

The MI (CEWI) organizations at corps and below are not the total intelligence system. Every element within the combat force, whether a field artillery brigade at corps, a supply and transport battalion at division, or a rifle squad in an infantry company, is an element of it. Each contributes to the intelligence, EW, and OPSEC needs of the commander. Each is trained and molded into a system capable of supporting combat operations of the Army on the battlefield.

Sources such as ground and air scouts, ground cavalry assets, combat and reconnaissance patrols, and listening posts and observation posts provide combat information for the production of intelligence. Corps and EAC provide use of their own systems, as well as interface with national systems, allied forces' intelligence services, and liaison with other US military intelligence services.

One of the more important IEW assets available to the ACR is that provided by the fire support and targeting system, and by TACFIRE. TACFIRE is assigned to the ACR as an artillery system, but its targeting assets provide immediate threat intelligence to the S2 through his liaison with the fire support element (FSE) and the S3 in the regimental tactical operations center (TOC). This FSE interface is critical, since it provides current data for the S2's use in determining the mission and asset tasking of the ACR's organic MI and IEW systems. With the information provided by TACFIRE, the S2 can better prioritize his other assets so as to better complete an overall picture of the ACR area of operations and the threat to the unit as a whole.

Details of the TACFIRE system can be found in FC 6-20-10 and in some of the references listed in the Reference section of this manual. Additionally, the TACFIRE net is detailed in Chapter 6 of this FM.

Air-land battle doctrine can only be employed effectively if the people assigned to the IEW system understand its employment concepts. Using the doctrinal principles in this chapter and under the tables of organization and equipment (TOE) structure described in Chapter 2, the ACR commander employs his IEW systems to full advantage in accordance with the operational procedures, tactics, and techniques in Chapters 3 and 4.

This manual is not meant to be all-inclusive. Other manuals and doctrinal publications (referenced in the back of this manual) should be read and understood by all personnel assigned as part of the ACR's IEW system. Such understanding will provide the ACR commander the thorough intelligence support he needs to conduct effective battlefield operations.

CHAPTER 2

Organization

INTRODUCTION

This chapter defines the basic missions of the corps and its subordinate divisions, the separate brigade, and the ACR. Specific data on the TOE structure of the ACR and its supporting MI assets is detailed in the last part of the chapter.

THE BATTLEFIELD

Finding the enemy is the major intelligence task facing the combat commander. Inherent in IEW operations is getting critical intelligence to the commander in sufficient time for him to make sound tactical decisions. Detailed information about the enemy, terrain, and weather must be available for the commander to plan an operation. Once the unit has made contact, the commander needs continual IEW information to successfully support his operational plan of fire and maneuver.

MI assets face a monumental task on any battlefield, but especially so in the air-land battle. Effective training of personnel and efficient management of resources will significantly enhance the IEW support provided to the ACR. To fully appreciate the many requirements and to efficiently manage all available resources, you must first be familiar with battlefield organization.

CORPS

The corps is the Army's largest tactical planning organization in a theater of operations with tactical, logistic, and administrative responsibilities. These responsibilities are fulfilled by the combat, combat

support, and CSS forces assigned to it. It is not a fixed structure, but is organized based on forces available, the characteristics of the area of operations, the nature and duration of the assigned mission, and the threat. The corps may be structured as a standard corps or an airborne corps.

Generally, a US corps is composed of two to five divisions. The divisions may be a combination of armored, mechanized infantry, infantry, airborne, and/or air assault. The remainder of the corps is composed of an ACR and a separate brigade.

Stated in its simplest form, the corps objective is to win. The orientation of all corps activities is an area which extends up to and beyond the forward line of own troops (FLOT). While operating in this area, the corps commander needs timely, accurate information about all enemy force echelons.

The corps commander fights a battle extending far forward of the FLOT using conventional weapons and, when authorized, nuclear and chemical weapons. He directs his divisions, the ACR, and the separate brigade in the conduct of close operations while simultaneously attacking second-echelon divisions and armies. He plans and fights the battle to seize the initiative from the enemy and to carry the fight to him. He creates the opportunity for offensive action by controlling, through deep operations, the combat power an enemy commander can apply to close operations. The corps commander plans the battle to provide enough time to destroy first-echelon enemy forces and to take offensive action or reconstitute the defense before he permits the second- and follow-on echelons to close with corps forces.

In the corps battle, misreading the battlefield can result in disaster. The corps commander needs accurate intelligence out to the full depth of enemy formations. He needs target intelligence out to the ranges of his artillery and air assets to conduct deep interdiction. Intelligence needed for these operations is provided through the corps IEW system. The central element of this system is the MI brigade (with its long-range surveillance assets), supported by IEW elements in the divisions, separate brigade, ACR, and at EAC.

The MI brigade (CEWI) (corps) provides multidisciplined intelligence, EW, and CI support. IEW resources, coupled with EAC and national-level assets for long-range coverage, provide the greatest potential when employed on an integrated basis. This allows selective redundancy of collection resources to ensure maximum coverage. Selective redundancy (the practice of choosing to have more than one asset monitor a target) is important since most collection assets have technical limitations and are vulnerable to such external factors as weather, line of sight (LOS) masking, enemy air defense, and radio electronic warfare (REW). The corps commander must also integrate his intelligence collection and target acquisition systems to provide targeting for indirect fire, CAS, and USAF battlefield air interdiction.

MI brigade assets at corps may be called upon to support division, ACR, and separate brigade operations. The MI company of the ACR maintains continuous interface with the MI brigade at corps. Frequently, brigade resources will be in direct support (DS) of the ACR, or under the operational control (OPCON) of the ACR MI company.

Essential elements of the IEW system at corps are found in the operational battalions of the MI brigade (CEWI). Because so much of corps support to the ACR comes from these battalions, a brief description is provided here.

The operations company of the MI battalion (operations) provides the corps tactical operations center (CTOC) support element and technical control and analysis element (TCAE). The collection management and dissemination (CM&D) section and the

all-source production section (ASPS) from the CTOC support element coordinate with the TCAE and the brigade S3 section to provide mission and asset tasking to MI brigade elements. The ASPS and CM&D section support the corps G2 for the planning, collection management, analysis, production, and dissemination of intelligence. The CM&D section also provides mission management and tasking of MI brigade assets, while the brigade TOC and TCAE provide asset tasking. The EW section and the OPSEC staff element from the CTOC support element provide staff support to the corps G3 for ECM and OPSEC. The ACR RTOCSE and MI company maintain continuous communication with the corps TCAE and CM&D section.

The CI and interrogation company of the MI battalion (tactical exploitation) provides prisoners of war interrogation (IPW) and document exploitation support to the corps (except in the standard corps), along with CI support and support to OPSEC functions. This company augments ACR IPW and CI operations, as required, with both personnel and equipment.

The EW company in this battalion provides ground-based electronic warfare support measures (ESM) and ECM support to the corps and augments ACR and division capabilities, as needed.

The long-range surveillance company (LRSC) of the MI battalion (tactical exploitation) provides three platoons, each consisting of six long-range surveillance teams. They conduct surveillance out to ranges of 150 kilometers forward of the FLOT for operations up to 8 days.

The aerial surveillance company of the MI battalion (aerial exploitation) provides aerial surveillance support to the corps using side-looking airborne radar (SLAR), infrared, and photographic systems. The company interprets imagery acquired by its resources.

The aerial electronic warfare (AEW) company in this battalion provides aerial communications intelligence (COMINT) and electronic intelligence (ELINT) support to the corps.

All these assets augment ACR IEW capabilities and respond to ACR command requirements, as available. Additional IEW support is available from the reserve component (RC) MI battalion (tactical exploitation) assigned to the corps MI brigade.

See FM 34-25 for further details on the corps MI brigade and its support to the ACR.

DIVISION

Corps close combat operations are planned around the fighting capabilities of its divisions. The division is normally the largest US Army organization that trains and fights as a team. A division is organized with varying numbers and types of combat, combat support, and CSS units. When properly reinforced, it is a self-sustaining force capable of independent operations. However, divisions usually fight as part of a larger force, most often a corps.

The land battle is won or lost by the division's battalions, grouped under brigades. The division commander coordinates and supports brigade battles and disrupts or destroys second-echelon enemy forces which can influence those battles. He, too, has a deep interdiction mission similar to that of the corps. The division commander must know the location and intent of the enemy second-echelon regiments and second-echelon divisions of the first-echelon army, army nuclear and chemical delivery systems, and army-level supporting assets. Division operations are detailed in FMs 71-100 and 71-101.

The MI battalion organic to the division provides IEW support similar to that provided by the MI brigade at corps. Additionally, the MI battalion interfaces with other echelons of the IEW system, including the ACR.

Because the ACR may conduct operations with any one of the division types under the Army of Excellence, it is essential to understand the organizations and functions of each type division MI battalion. The elements with which the ACR interfaces are briefly addressed in this book, but FM 34-10 provides a more detailed description of each unit's organization and operations.

In the same manner as it interfaces with corps TCAE and CM&D elements, the ACR maintains continuous communication with the equivalent division elements.

SEPARATE BRIGADE

A separate brigade may be employed as part of a division, a corps, or other higher command. While there is some difference between separate brigade and divisional brigade organizations, each fights in a like manner.

Because a separate brigade sometimes conducts independent operations, it is organized to provide its own support. Additional combat, combat support, and CSS units may be attached to a separate brigade as required by its mission. If the mission requires the brigade to operate independently in open terrain, it may be reinforced with additional tank battalions. This additional firepower and mobility may be necessary against an enemy force with similar capabilities. However, its standard organization will normally contain sufficient artillery, armor, and mechanized units to destroy or disrupt enemy forces and to seize and hold terrain.

The corps can use the separate brigade for any mission assigned to a division; however, objectives are normally smaller. The separate brigade is tasked for those operations that may not require a division-size combat force:

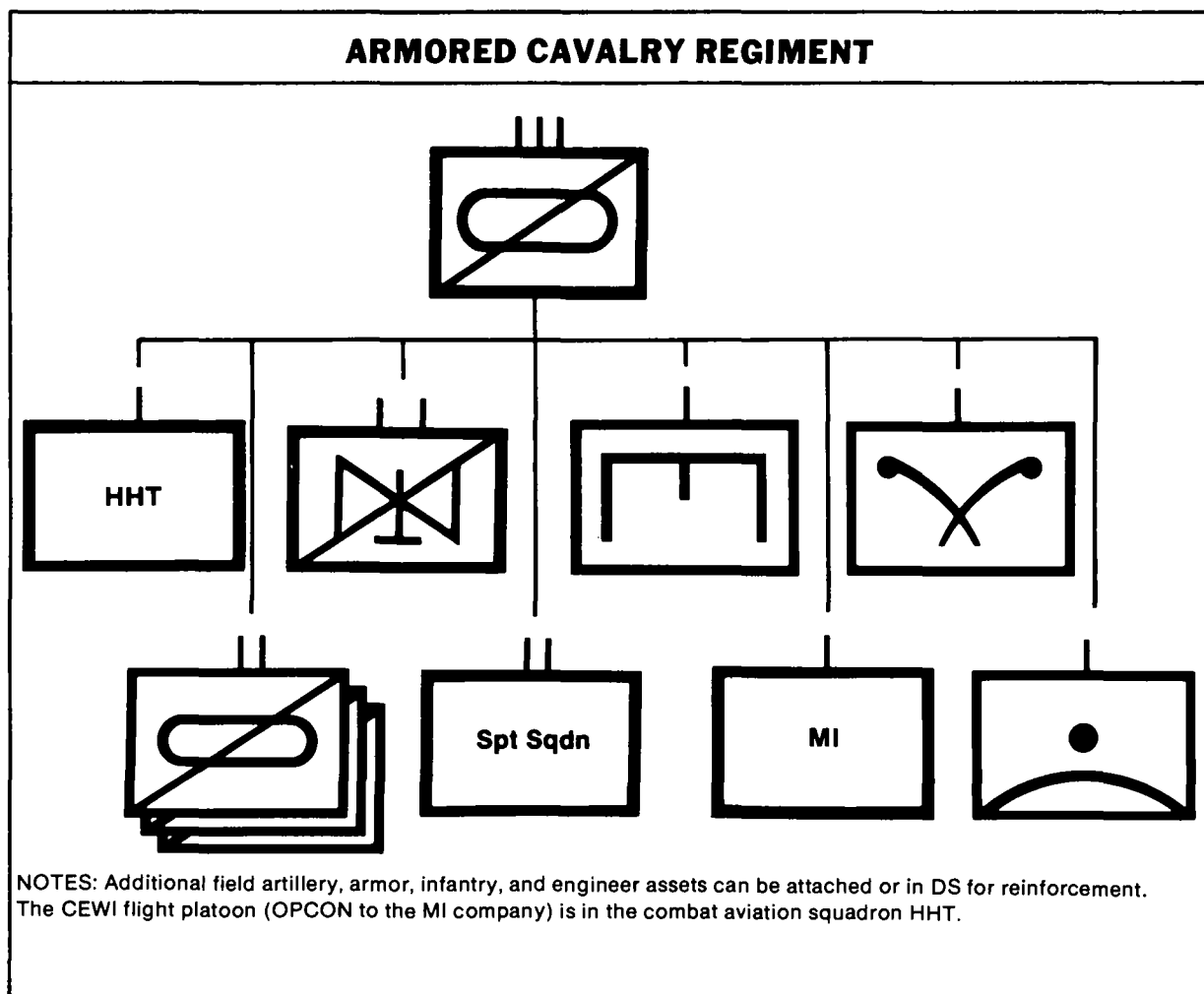
- ☐ Economy of force.
- ☐ Supporting attacks.
- ☐ Deception.
- ☐ Reconnaissance in force.
- ☐ Flank, rear, or advance guard operations.

It is a suitable reserve for the streamlined corps and may be used as a separate on-line combat unit in the main battle area (MBA). The brigade can also be used for augmenting the combat power of a division, particularly when concentrating forces at a decisive point. When used in this manner, it should be placed OPCON to the reinforced division. The ACR maintains contact with brigade CM&D and technical control and analysis section (TCAS) elements. For a detailed description of brigade operations, refer to FM 71-3 and 7-30. For a description of IEW operations in the separate brigade, see FM 34-30 or FM 34-80.

ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT

Cavalry is a combined arms combat maneuver force mounted in ground and/or aerial vehicles. It is uniquely organized, equipped, and trained to find the enemy in order to prevent the friendly main force from being engaged under adverse circumstances. It also provides, within its capability, security for the main body.

Cavalry organization (see the following illustration) and use exemplify two essential elements of battle. The first is the need



to find the enemy and develop the situation with the least force possible. The second is the need to provide reaction time and maneuver space with a force tailored to leave the largest possible residual combat power in the main body. These criteria are based on a principle of war—economy of force. Cavalry is an economy of force organization.

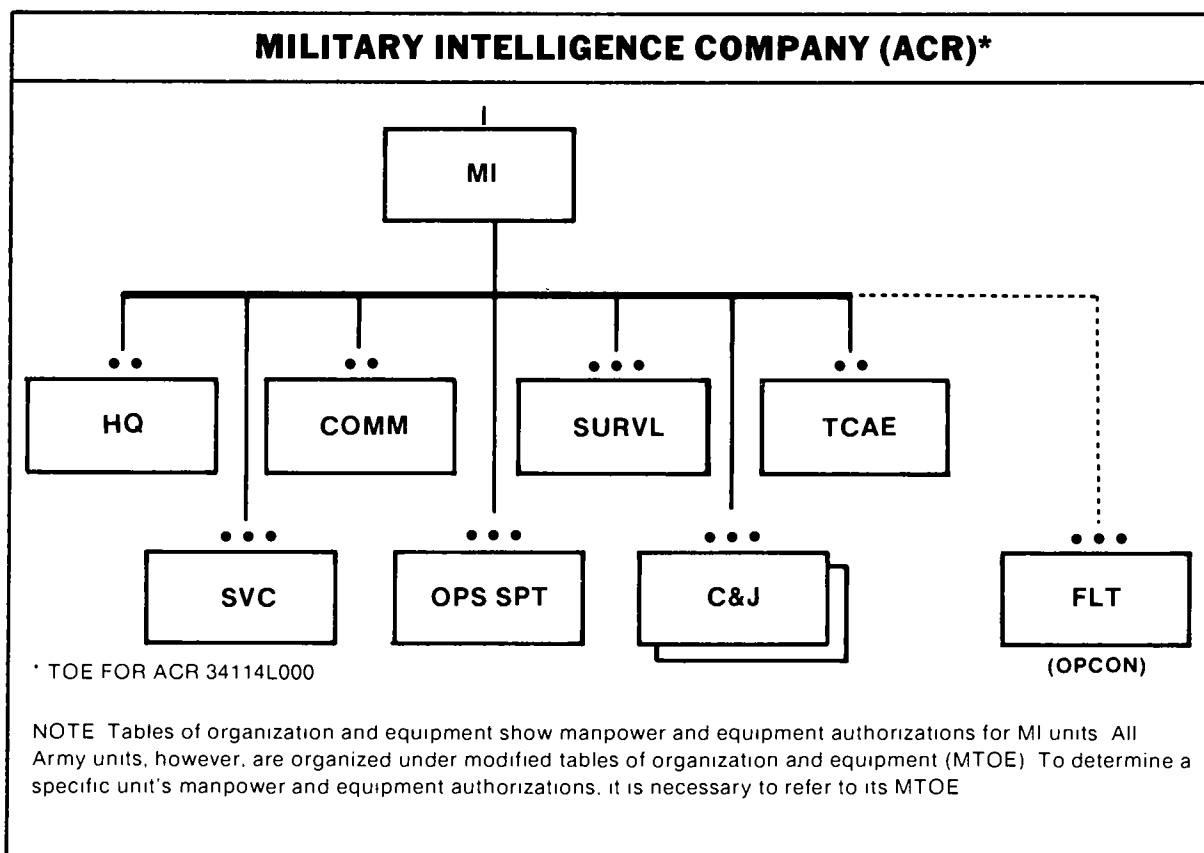
Cavalry's basic tasks are reconnaissance and security. It accomplishes these tasks, through combined arms action, at all levels from scout team through regiment. The ACR, because of its mobility and organization, is an appropriate combat force for performing security and reconnaissance operations over a large geographic area. For a detailed description of cavalry operations, refer to FM 17-95.

Security operations provide reaction time, maneuver space, and information about the enemy to the main body. Security includes all measures taken to prevent observation, harassment, and surprise. Aggressive and

bold reconnaissance is an integral part of security.

The purpose of reconnaissance is to gather information upon which commanders may base plans, decisions, and orders. Cavalry conducts reconnaissance in order to reduce the uncertainties of the terrain and the effects of weather on the battlefield and in order to determine the presence or absence of the enemy. Reconnaissance is conducted constantly.

While the corps is preparing the MBA and fighting the enemy's second- and follow-on echelons, the ACR, in its reconnaissance and security role, will normally fight as part of the covering force. It is also used in economy of force roles and as a combat force during offensive, defensive, and retrograde operations. When employed in the main battle or in the covering force battle against a strong enemy, the ACR requires reinforcement. Additional combat, combat support, and CSS units are provided by corps.



The MI company, with augmentation from corps and with additional assets from the headquarters and headquarters troop (HHT) RTOCSE, provides the intelligence, EW, and CI support the ACR requires.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (CEWI) (ACR)

The MI company (CEWI) provides intelligence collection, integration, and multi-source analysis; EW support; and CI support to OPSEC on a task organized basis. The company is organized to provide centralized control and decentralized execution. It operates under the command and control of the regimental commander and the staff supervision of the regimental S2 and S3. Its organization and operations are described in detail in this and following chapters.

The MI company (CEWI) is structured to allow organizational flexibility and tailoring to perform its mission. The company integrates intelligence, EW, and CI support assets under the direction of the company commander. It coordinates with corps and division counterparts for mutual support. The company is organized as shown in the illustration on the previous page.

Company Headquarters

The company headquarters provides command and control for assigned and attached elements. It is composed of the commander, a first sergeant, and administrative personnel.

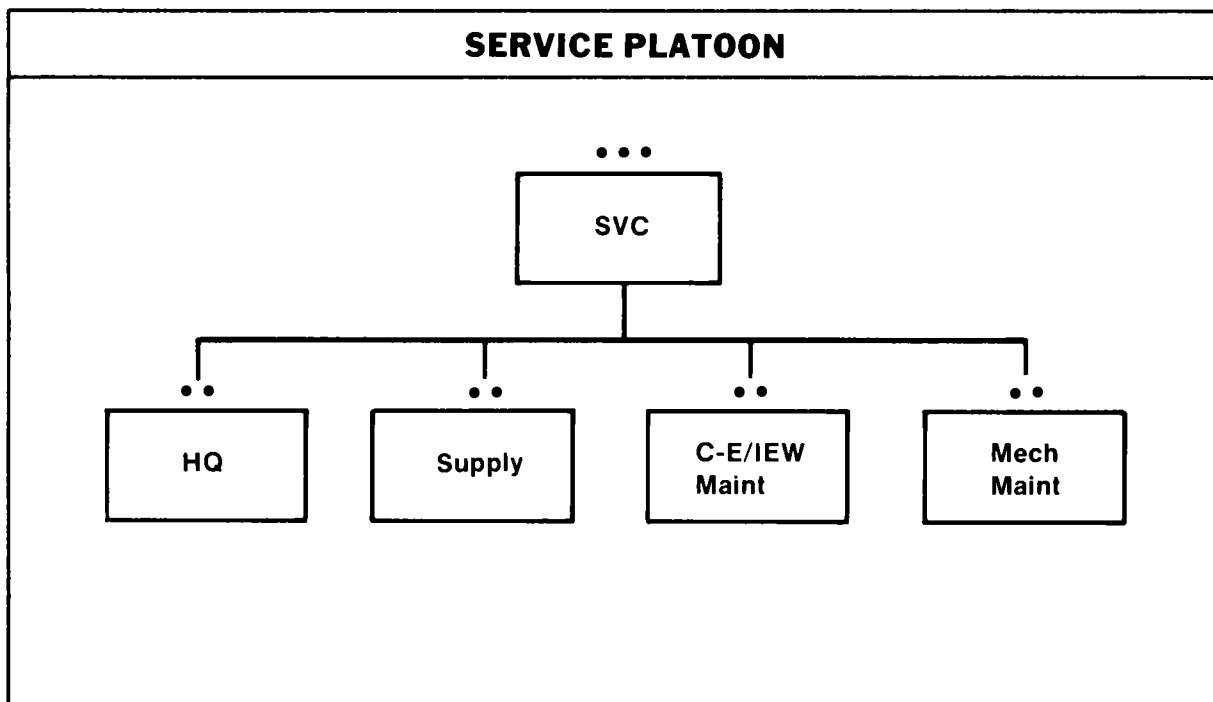
Service Platoon

The service platoon provides essential supply and maintenance support to the company. It is organized as shown in the following illustration.

Platoon Headquarters. The platoon headquarters supervises and oversees platoon operations.

Supply Section. The supply section provides the trained personnel necessary to conduct normal company-level supply functions, which include—

- ☐ Requisition.
- ☐ Issue and turn-in.
- ☐ Small arms maintenance and repair.
- ☐ Maintenance of supply records.



Communications-Electronics/IEW Maintenance Section.

The Communications-Electronics (C-E)/IEW maintenance section provides unit maintenance on all organic equipment and intermediate (direct support) (IDS) maintenance for company EW systems and C-E equipment. Unit maintenance on GSR and communications security (COMSEC) equipment is provided by this section, as is C-E maintenance on OPCON flight platoon mission equipment. The section is equipped to provide maintenance support teams to assist deployed assets, but does not support maintenance on avionics equipment in this way.

Mechanical Maintenance Section. This section provides consolidated wheel and tracked vehicle, generator, and air-conditioner maintenance support. It also provides limited vehicle recovery. This section is also manned and equipped to provide maintenance support teams for deployed elements. It does not have an aviation maintenance capability.

Communications Platoon

The communications platoon provides personnel and equipment to man and operate the company's telecommunications and radio teletypewriter (RATT) facilities. It is organized as shown below.

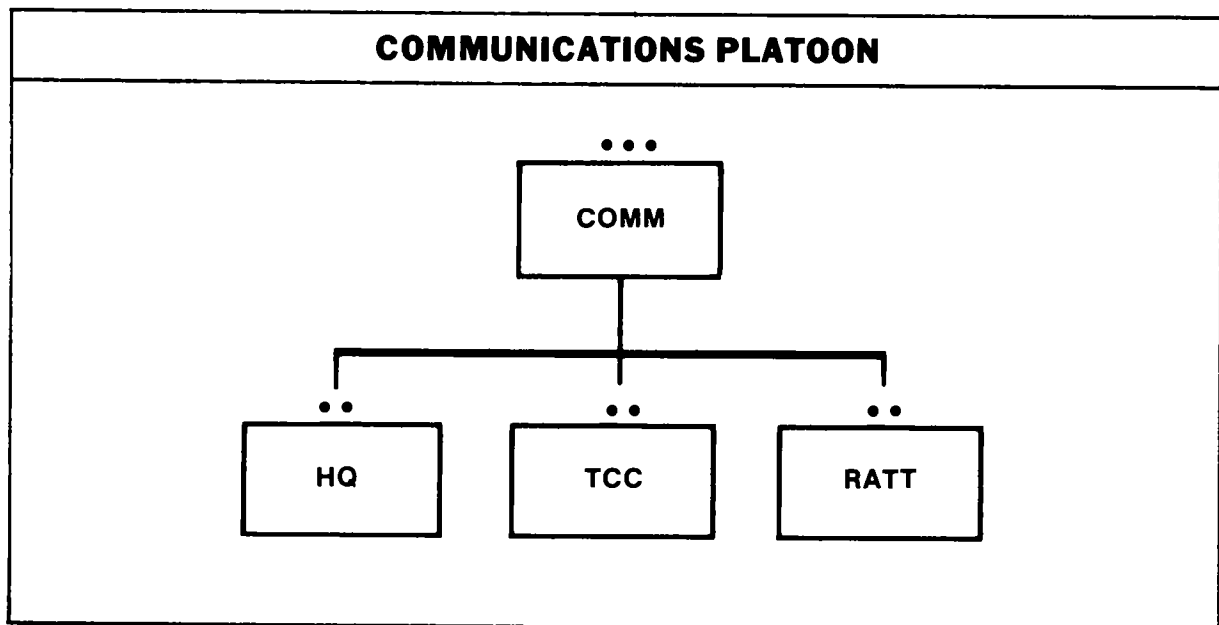
Platoon Headquarters. The platoon headquarters supervises the operations of the telecommunications center (TCC) section and the RATT section. It assists the company commander in the management of communications nets and radio frequencies, including weather nets. Custodial services for all crypto material in the company are also provided by the platoon headquarters.

Telecommunications Center Section. The TCC section provides personnel to establish multichannel communications terminals at the TCAE.

Radio Teletypewriter Section. This section consists of four RATT teams. It provides full duplex record traffic for tasking and reporting between the TCAE and deployed collection and jamming (C&J) platoons.

Technical Control and Analysis Element

The TCAE, located at the company TOC, provides detailed asset tasking to, and technical control of all EW assets. The TCAE receives ECM mission taskings from the ACR S3 or FSE and tasking for SIGINT and ESM from the S2, and manages those taskings within the MI company. It supports the S3, as needed, with EW planning



and mission tasking. During tactical displacements, the S2 should ensure, by SOP, that tasking for the TCAE remains uninterrupted, perhaps by having the MI company manage its own resources temporarily. The section maintains a technical data base and produces and disseminates required/requested reports to the intelligence production section (IPS) and the CM&D section of the RTOCSE. It maintains RATT communications with the corps TCAE for the exchange of technical control data and intelligence. A four-man sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) security element is also assigned to provide 24-hour security for communications within the TCAE.

Operations Support Platoon

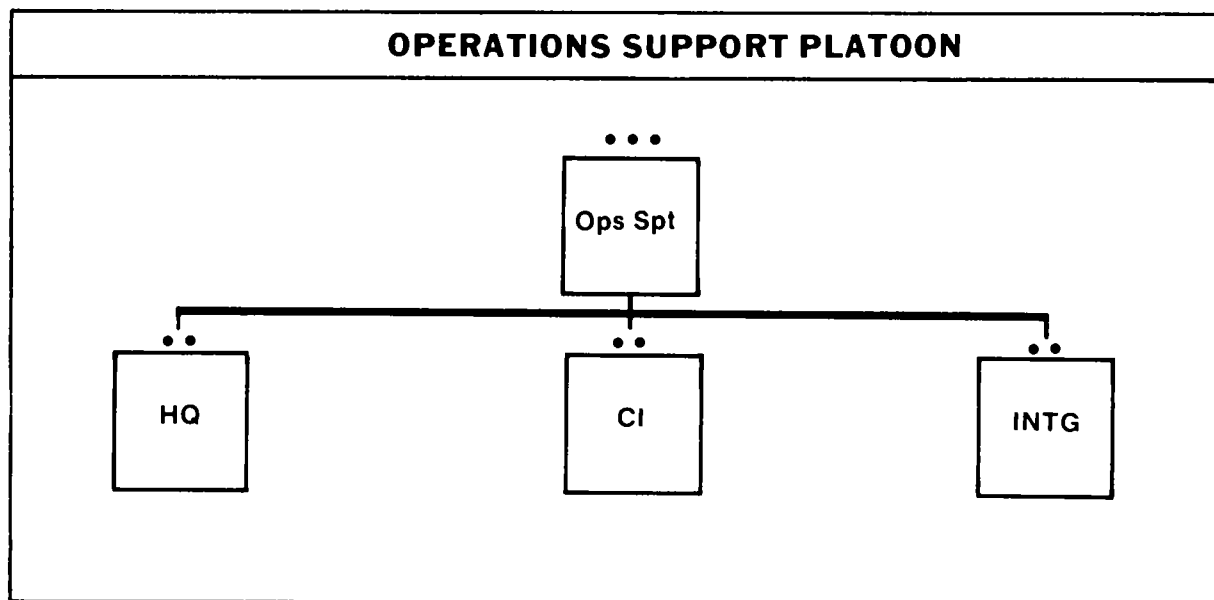
The operations support platoon provides tactical CI and IPW support to the commander. The operations support platoon is organized as shown below.

Platoon Headquarters. The platoon headquarters manages the platoon's assets in response to company tasking. It monitors interrogation and CI assets to ensure mission accomplishment and proper logistic support.

Counterintelligence Team. The CI team will provide assistance and advice to the S3 in the preparation of OPSEC appraisals

and plans, and will coordinate with corps to perform intelligence collection threat analysis. Under the staff supervision of the S2, it provides advice and planning for CI operations. The same element which provides support to the staff also carries out OPSEC support missions. This team performs COMSEC analysis and conducts required OPSEC surveys and evaluations. At the ACR level, CI operations will be greatly constrained due to the limited number of personnel assigned, and due to the great mobility of the ACR. Most CI operations will require corps augmentation.

Interrogation Team. This team provides interrogation support to the ACR. The interrogators question EPW, refugees, and detainees and screen captured enemy documents for information of immediate intelligence value. Personnel provide temporary interpreter and translator support to the supported command. Emphasis is placed on brief tactical interrogations and rapid reporting of combat information. This team is normally located at the regimental EPW collection point but may, as required, provide support directly to a squadron (usually with corps augmentation). Constraints listed for the CI team (above) also apply to the interrogation team.

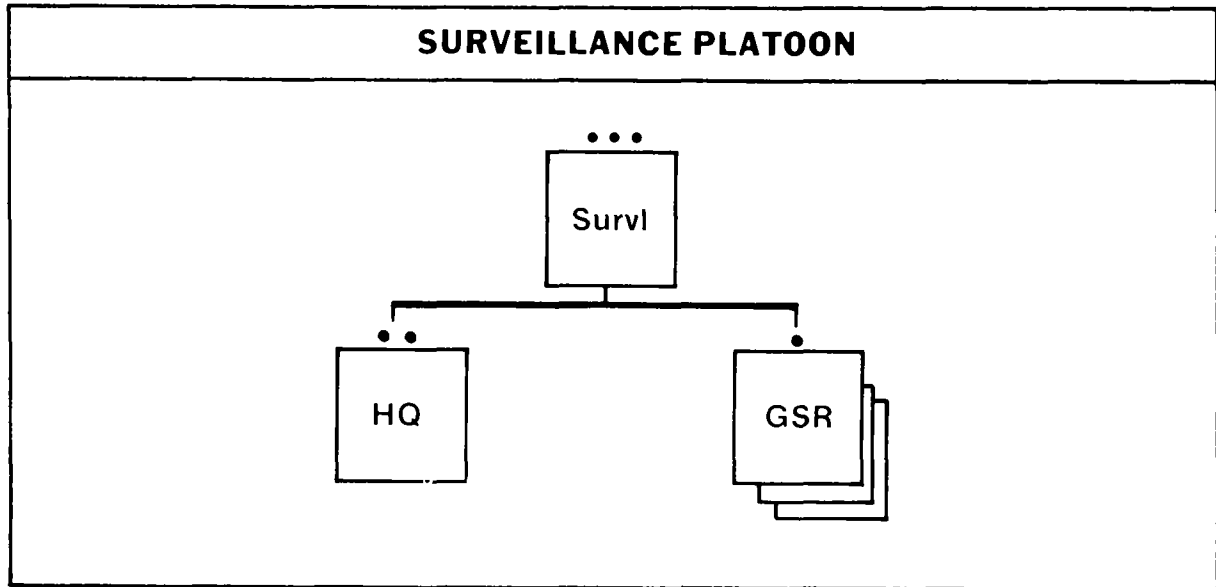


Surveillance Platoon

The surveillance platoon provides GSR teams for battlefield surveillance and early warning. The platoon is organized as shown below.

Ground Surveillance Radar Squads.

The three GSR squads are each composed of three radars, a squad leader, and eight squad members. Normally, one squad is



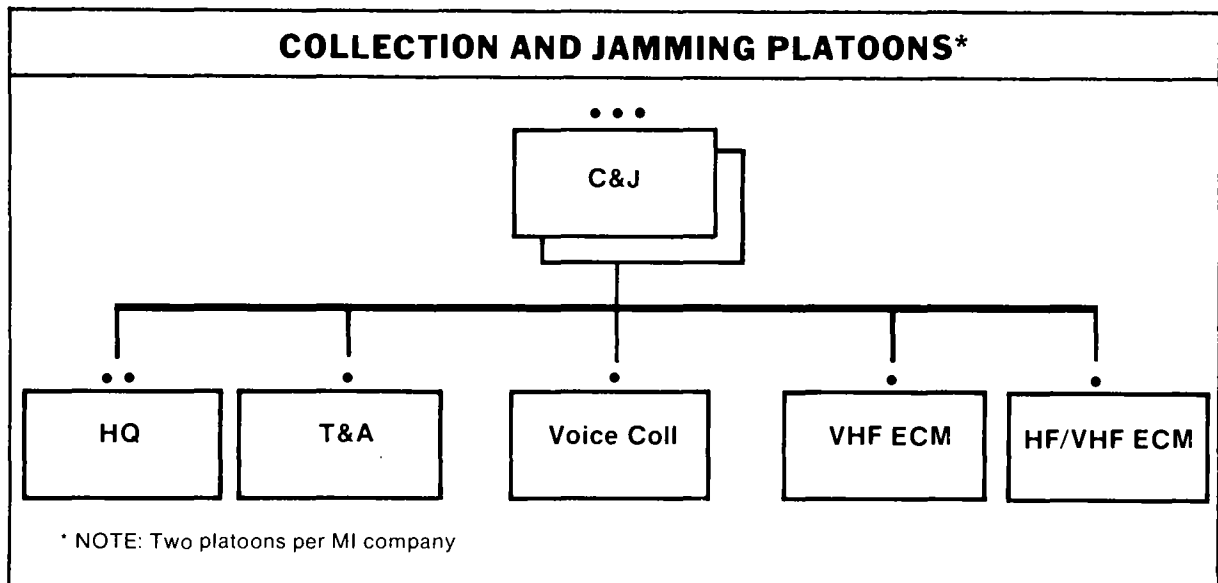
Surveillance Platoon Headquarters.

The surveillance platoon headquarters provides the interface between the MI company and the radar teams or squads. It supervises the deployment of company radar assets in response to taskings by the RTOCSE for the regimental S2.

attached to each squadron and each squad is divided, operationally, into three radar teams.

Collection and Jamming Platoons

The collection and jamming platoons are organized as shown below.



Platoon Headquarters. The platoon headquarters manages the platoon's assets in response to tasking. It monitors these assets to ensure mission accomplishment and proper logistic support.

Transcription and Analysis Team. This team provides limited transcription and analysis (T&A) support to the C&J platoon. Analytic findings are coordinated with the TCAE for intercept tipoffs and are included in other intelligence products.

Voice Collection Team. This team intercepts enemy HF and VHF communications. It provides limited immediate analysis of voice transmission as well as line of bearing or azimuth information on intercepts. Collocation with the T&A team provides an analytic capability which allows immediate dissemination of combat information and intelligence.

VHF Electronic Countermeasures Team. The VHF ECM team is deployed by the C&J platoon leader to jam enemy VHF communications. This team has a secondary role to support ESM missions.

HF/VHF Electronic Countermeasures Team. The C&J platoon leader deploys the HF/VHF ECM team to jam enemy HF and VHF communications, and to support ESM missions as a secondary role.

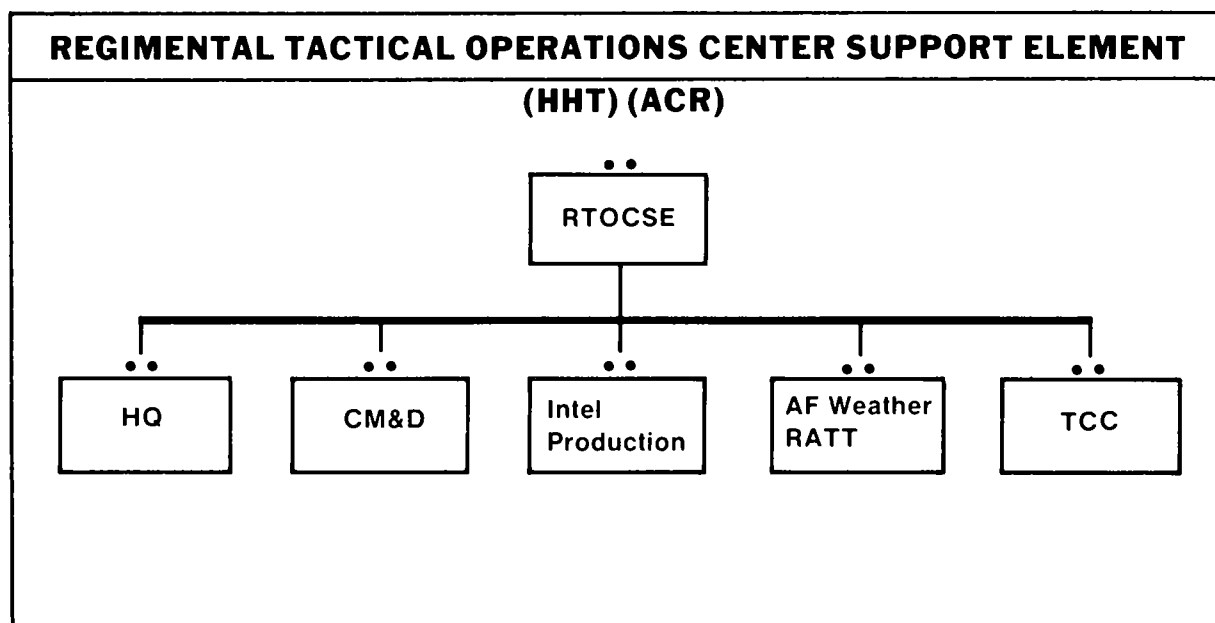
REGIMENTAL TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER SUPPORT ELEMENT

While the RTOCSE is not a part of the MI company (it is part of the HHT of the ACR), it is included here because of its operational relationship with the MI company. Additionally, it provides critical IEW support to ACR operations, and is the nerve center for regimental IEW operations. The RTOCSE, with the MI company, must be considered in order to complete the IEW picture that supports the ACR.

This element assists the regimental S2 and S3 staffs in analyzing and directing EW, intelligence, and OPSEC support missions. The CM&D section and the IPS work under the staff supervision of the S2. The RTOCSE is organized as shown in the following illustration.

Element Headquarters

The element headquarters provides interface and coordination between its operational sections and the ACR S2 and S3. The RTOCSE commander manages his assets in response to requirements from the S2 for IEW support measures and from the S3 for OPSEC, OPSEC support, and ECM requirements. The RTOCSE is normally collocated with the ACR TOC.



Collection Management and Dissemination Section

This section translates the regimental commander's intelligence requirements, as interpreted by the S2, into specific mission taskings. CM&D is the focal point for the receipt and dissemination of combat information and intelligence. The section drafts collection plans and provides input to intelligence reports, plans, annexes, and other intelligence documents. It maintains communication and coordinates with the corps CM&D.

Intelligence Production Section

The IPS performs all-source intelligence analysis and production. It develops and maintains an extensive intelligence data base including enemy electronic order of battle (EOB). This section identifies gaps in

the collection effort, develops order of battle, and provides feedback to the CM&D section for adjustments to the collection plan. It also produces tailored briefings, estimates, and other intelligence products for the commander.

Air Force Weather RATT Section

The Air Force weather RATT section provides the required communications equipment needed by the USAF weather team supporting the ACR. This section is composed of one radio team chief and two RATT operators, and also contains its own RATT equipment.

Telecommunications Section

The telecommunications section provides the wire communications switchboard capability for the RTOCSE.

CHAPTER 3

IEW Operations

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explores the support missions of the IEW assets in the ACR, and details the tasking and reporting flow of intelligence in support of the commander's requirements. The latter part of the chapter gives a detailed look at the way the MI company and the RTOCSE deploy in wartime.

The MI company, with the RTOCSE and EW flight platoon (OPCON to the MI company), is organized to provide IEW support to the ACR. The IEW elements are organized to provide integrated intelligence, EW, and CI support to highly mobile mechanized and armored forces. These elements deploy throughout the ACR area to accomplish this. The specific deployment of IEW assets is dependent on several factors. These include—

- ☐ Mission of the ACR and subordinate squadrons.
- ☐ Tactical situation.
- ☐ Information requirements of the commander.
- ☐ Terrain characteristics.
- ☐ Logistic requirements.

SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS

Employment of IEW assets is dictated primarily by the ACR commander's mission and the information required to support that mission. IEW resources are task organized to weight the support where it is most needed. Generally, the S2 determines where the IEW support will be weighted, with the advice and assistance of the MI company

commander and the guidance of the S3. The MI company commander then positions his assets based on this. Exceptions to this are detailed in subsequent portions of this chapter. Task organized elements are assigned missions which include one of the following types of support relationships.

General support (GS) is the provision of CEWI support to the combat force as a whole, as directed by the ACR commander and primarily task organized by the MI company commander. It is the most centralized of the support missions and provides MI support responsive to the ACR commander.

Direct support is support to a command or task force in response to specific tasks or missions. An element in DS receives and executes missions directly on call from the supported unit. Priority of effort is given to the supported unit, then to the force as a whole. The element providing DS remains under the command of its parent unit.

General support reinforcing is the provision of support to the ACR as a whole, with secondary emphasis on reinforcing an MI element in DS or GS. An MI element with a general support reinforcing mission responds to the needs of the ACR commander. It responds to requests from the reinforced MI element as a secondary priority. The general support reinforcing element remains under the operational control of the MI company commander.

Reinforcing is the provision of support to one MI element by another. Support is responsive to the needs of the reinforced element. The reinforcing MI element is under the operational control of the reinforced unit.

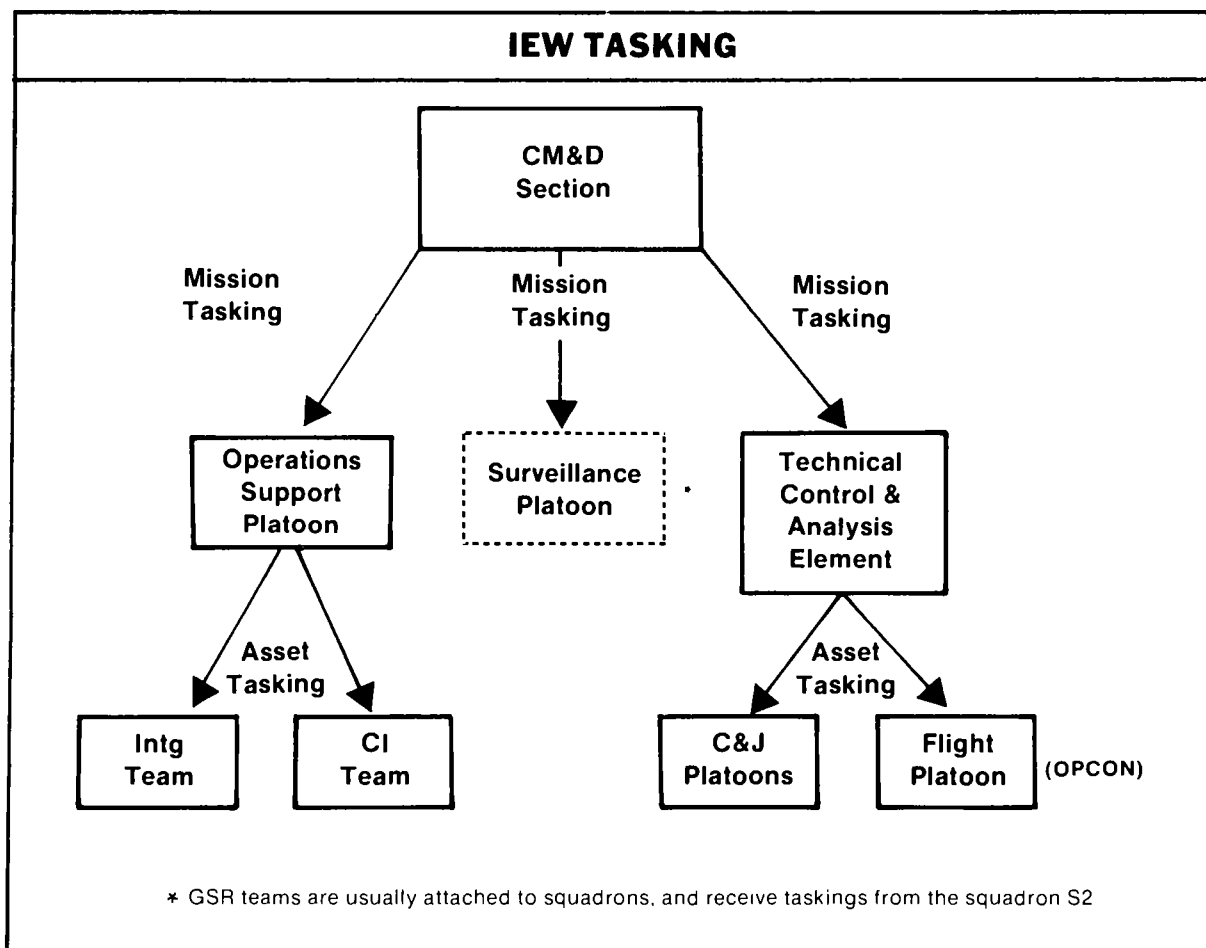
In addition to the standard support relationships, selected IEW resources can be attached to squadron elements. Attachment, a command relationship, places an asset under the temporary command and control of the supported unit. The directive ordering this relationship establishes specific terms of attachment. An attachment is most often used when placing GSRs under ACR control.

TASKING

Initial operational instructions for IEW assets come from the ACR S3. This is normally covered in the MI company's instructions contained in paragraph 3 of the regimental operations order (OPORD). The OPORD will provide the S2 and the company commander with the scheme of maneuver and instructs them to plan positions for each of their subelements so they

can best support the mission. Based on these plans, the MI company commander tasks all of his assets through a separate company OPORD.

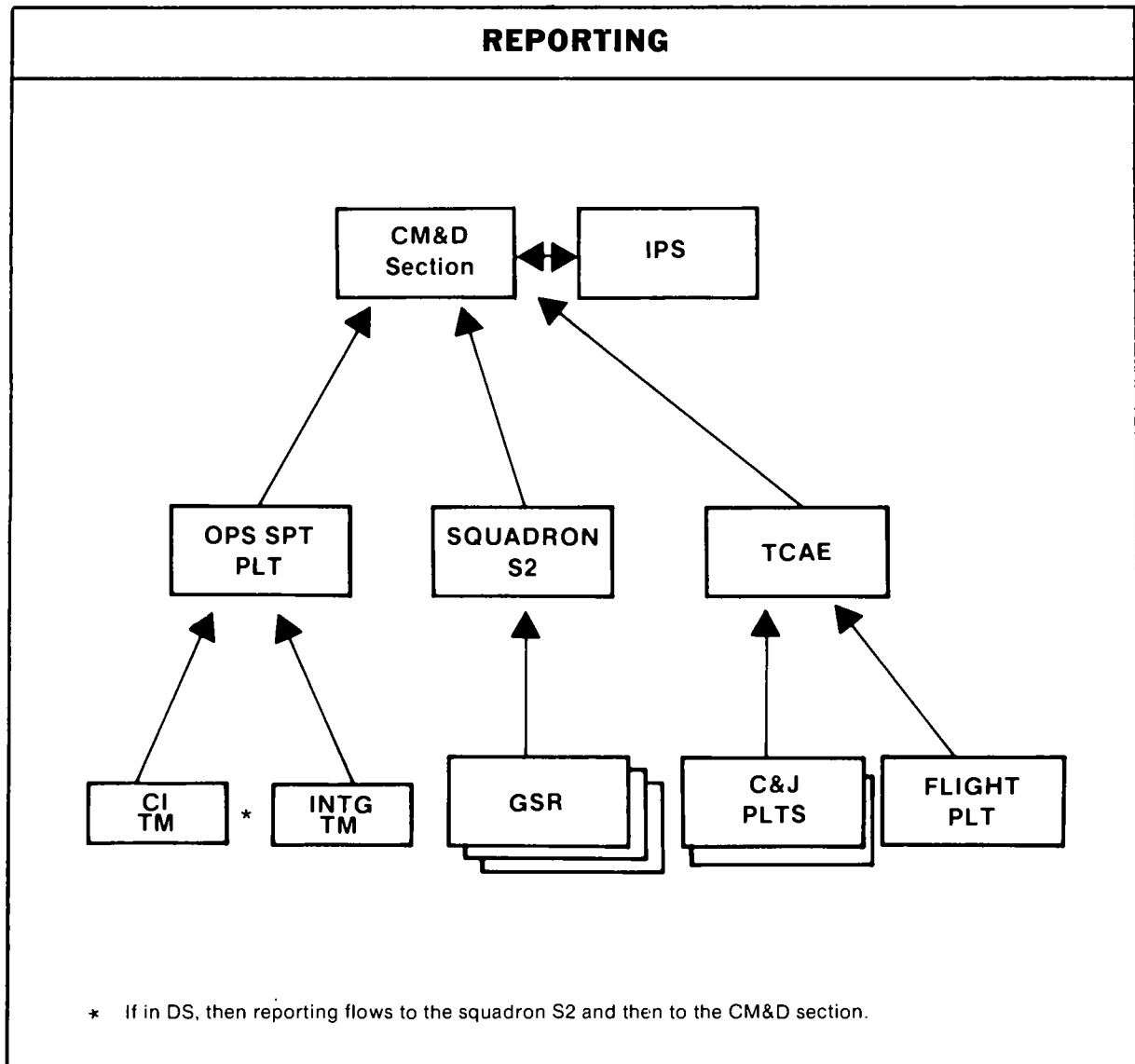
After the elements have been deployed, mission tasking is transmitted by the CM&D section to the operational elements of the MI company. The CM&D section, under the S2's guidance, has developed PIR and IR based on the ACR commander's guidance. The CM&D section now tasks the operations support platoon, the TCAE and, depending on the nature of the mission, the surveillance platoon to answer those PIR and IR deemed answerable by their subordinate assets. As each platoon or section receives its tasking, it instructs its own subordinate assets and, in the case of the TCAE, the EW flight platoon, which is OPCON to the MI company from the combat aviation squadron. Tasking flow is illustrated in the following illustration.



REPORTING

Mission and technical tasking and reporting flow vary depending on the support relationship and the IEW asset involved. Assets from the operations support platoon are generally in GS and report all information directly to the CM&D section. The surveillance squads of the surveillance platoon are usually attached to ACR squadrons and will generally report to the supported unit, then through the squadron S2 to the CM&D section. Should operations support platoon assets be in DS of, or attached to a squadron, they would, likewise, report through the squadron S2 to the CM&D section.

EW assets in DS and GS, as well as the OPCON EW flight platoon, report information to the TCAE. DS assets will also report combat information directly to the supported commander. The TCAE provides combat information to the ACR CM&D section for analysis by the IPS collocated in the RTOCSE. Technical information is passed to the corps TCAE on the RATT provided by the corps MI brigade. Reporting flow is shown in the following illustration.



PROCESSING

The IPS performs intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), electronic preparation of battlefield (EPB), and provides input to the intelligence estimate. Although a terrain analysis team is not provided to the ACR, this support can be provided by the terrain team (corps) or by theater army terrain support elements, as appropriate. IPB input is also obtained from the regimental engineer, C-E staff officer (CESO), chemical officer, or aviation officers. The IPS receives weather support from an air weather service (USAF) weather team.

The TCAE processes the intercepted communications traffic from the COMINT and ECM assets of the MI company and the EW flight platoon, as well as the traffic down-linked from the Improved GUARDRAIL V. This analysis may include the critical node analytical process to provide an electronic template of the battlefield and to generate answers to the taskings from the ACR CM&D section and the corps TCAE. This partially processed information is passed up from the TCAE to the CM&D section for integration and further processing by the IPS.

Information reported to the CM&D section of the RTOCSE is processed into intelligence by the IPS. The IPS brings together information from all sources and processes it into intelligence that meets the commander's requirements.

An extensive intelligence data base, including data on enemy intelligence collection capabilities, enemy air defense, and enemy EOB, is developed and maintained by the IPS, which also identifies gaps in the collection plan and reports them to the CM&D section for modification. The IPS maintains an intelligence situation map and target folders essential to target development. It prepares and maintains templates used to portray information graphically.

The USAF weather team, under the staff supervision of the S2, provides operational weather support to the ACR. Personnel augmentation is provided to the host MI

company (CEWI) from the supporting USAF air weather service unit during tactical operations and training. The weather team is composed of the following:

- ☐ Staff weather officer (SWO).
- ☐ TOC forecast element.
- ☐ Helipad, landing zone, or drop zone weather observing team.

The SWO is the senior weather section representative, a member of the special staff, and the principal advisor to the ACR commander and staff on operational weather support capabilities provided by the air weather service. The SWO normally operates in the RTOCSE and maintains communications with the TOC forecast element. He receives coordinated weather support requirements (for forecasts, observations, climatological studies, and so forth) from the commander and staff. In turn, the SWO tasks appropriate elements of the weather team or other weather units to satisfy these requirements.

The TOC forecast element maintains the weather data base, analyzes weather data and products, and issues tailored weather information and intelligence to organic elements requiring support. It provides inflight weather services for aircraft and receives pilot reports by FM radio. This element operates the weather FM radio net and the weather team teletype and facsimile equipment for multichannel communications with the weather team at the corps TOC. It uses dedicated HF RATT, operated by the Air Force weather RATT section of the HHT, whenever multichannel is not available. The forecast element normally operates at the main command post (CP) complex, but outside the TOC area. This element must have reliable communications with each element requiring support.

The weather observation team takes local weather observations and measurements to satisfy local operational and meteorological requirements at helipads, landing zones, or drop zones. They transmit observations to the TOC forecast element via the FM radio net or other available communications. The forecast element, in turn, transmits tactical weather products to the deployed team.

DISSEMINATING

Emphasis is placed on disseminating intelligence and combat information to the right user at the right time. A fast-moving battle dictates the use of the fastest means of transmission. Electrical message, secure voice radio, and telephone are the primary means of dissemination. Standardized report formats, as well as fragmentary unformatted messages, carry the bulk of information and are transmitted as soon as possible to keep pace with the constantly changing situation.

CM&D SECTION

The CM&D section disseminates intelligence and combat information to subordinate units over the operations and intelligence (O&I) net. The CM&D section keeps the commander and staff abreast of the situation through briefings, intelligence estimates, and personal contact. Responses to corps PIR are transmitted by the ACR S2 over the corps intelligence net (sensitive compartmented information (SCI)-RATT) to the corps CM&D section at the CTOC.

REGIMENTAL TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER SUPPORT ELEMENT

The RTOCSE collocates with the ACR main CP, and is the focal point of the intelligence production system. The RTOCSE commander deploys his assets to the ACR main CP area. He—

- ☐ Locates with the CM&D section.
- ☐ Supervises operations of his assets.
- ☐ Supervises interface of the element's sections with the S2 and S3 sections.
- ☐ Supervises and coordinates the mission management functions performed by his assets.

The integration of RTOCSE assets into the S2 or S3 sections enables them to provide the ACR with responsive and timely IEW support. The CM&D section and the IPS provide IEW support in the RTOCSE.

The CM&D section is responsible for tasking all major elements of the IEW sys-

tem in accordance with PIR and IR. Additionally, the CM&D section must request corps provide the information that the ACR does not, itself, have the ability to collect. As information is collected, the CM&D section is responsible for transmitting it to the appropriate agencies and units. Intelligence and combat information go directly to the commanders, via the FM O&I net (and, as a backup, via the AM voice O&I net or the regimental general purpose RATT net), as they are received. Combat information, as well as all other pertinent information, goes to the IPS for processing and analysis.

INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION SECTION

The IPS is responsible for developing the overall intelligence situation. This section receives input from all intelligence sources through the CM&D section. This multi-source information is then integrated and analyzed by the IPS. The final intelligence product is then disseminated via the regimental O&I net and the general purpose RATT net.

COMPANY DEPLOYMENT

The company commander establishes his CP at a place where he can best provide effective command and control of assigned and attached elements. The company CP will usually be as close as operationally possible to the ACR main CP, collocated with company elements that best control intelligence collection. In this way, they can maintain continuous communication with both IEW assets and the main CP.

The company dispatches and retains command and control of platoons and sections assigned DS or GS missions. Control of teams deployed for attachment ends when they reach the units to which attached. These elements may be employed forward, in the rear, or on the ACR flanks.

The MI company commander ensures that logistic support is available and provided to his assets deployed in DS and GS roles. For surveillance squads attached to squadron elements, his responsibility is for personnel and mission-peculiar support.

The MI company commander—

- ❑ Advises the ACR commander, S2, and S3 on the most effective employment of company assets.
- ❑ Ensures that company assets are employed to provide support to the ACR in accordance with mission tasking.
- ❑ Assists deployed platoons and sections with mission-peculiar maintenance, supply, and personnel support.
- ❑ Checks deployed platoons, squads, and teams to ensure maximum operating efficiency.
- ❑ Coordinates the retrofitting of teams suffering severe equipment damage or casualties.
- ❑ Assumes control and responsibility for all company assets during redeployment.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT PLATOON

The operations support platoon leader establishes the platoon headquarters near the MI company CP. He—

- ❑ Receives mission tasking from the CM&D section.
- ❑ Supervises interrogation and CI support to the ACR.
- ❑ Ensures that collected information is reported to the ACR S2, CM&D section, or other designated recipients.
- ❑ Coordinates administrative and service support for section resources.
- ❑ Advises the CM&D section and company commander on the operational status of the platoon.

The interrogation teams, whether at the EPW collection point or in DS to squadron elements, develop information of immediate tactical value to the supported unit. Sources of information are EPW, refugees, line crossers, or other civilian detainees.

Interrogation guides, SOP, and the supported commander's tasking provide guidance for the direction of interrogation opera-

tions. Responses to ACR intelligence needs are made directly to the S2. Combat information is immediately disseminated to appropriate users and to the supported S2.

In a fast-moving operation, interrogators may be deployed forward with elements of a squadron. At this level, EPW are interrogated briefly, then evacuated, as soon as the situation permits, to the EPW collection point. EPW are usually evacuated by military police although, in the rapidly changing battlefield environment of the air-land battle, the S1 may task any available assets to perform this function. When in DS, interrogators respond to the IR of the supported commander and S2. Any information collected is immediately passed to the supported S2 over the squadron battlefield information coordination center (BICC) net (FM or landline).

The CI support team may be in GS of the ACR or in DS of a squadron. OPSEC support is provided by the CI team, and includes the following functions:

- ❑ Assist in performing OPSEC surveys, advising on possible compromises and recommended countermeasures.
- ❑ Examine unit and CP communications and their vulnerability to hostile surveillance and collection systems.
- ❑ Provide tactical CI screening support to the interrogation team, within capabilities.
- ❑ Provide CI support to rear operations.
- ❑ Advise and train in deception, counter-surveillance, signal security (SIGSEC), information security, and physical security matters.
- ❑ Assist in performing CI staff support functions for the S2 and S3.

COLLECTION AND JAMMING PLATOONS

On order from the company commander, the C&J platoon leaders deploy their platoons to positions well forward in the ACR area of operations. They collocate the T&A team and the voice collection team with the platoon headquarters.

EW assets must be correctly positioned if they are to be effective. If they are too far from the enemy, they cannot receive transmitted signals. If located too far forward, they are vulnerable to enemy ground attacks. Site selection is based on several factors:

- ☐ Hearability of the transmitted signal. The enemy will operate using the lowest power consistent with his communication needs.
- ☐ Radio LOS requirements.
- ☐ Logistics support considerations of the selected site.
- ☐ Communication with other teams and the TCAE.
- ☐ The threat.
- ☐ Scheme of maneuver.
- ☐ OPSEC.
- ☐ Physical security. Jammers are prime targets and should never locate nearer than one kilometer from troop concentrations or other operational systems.
- ☐ Routes into and out of the site.
- ☐ Availability of alternate sites. Rapidly changing battlefield conditions can force C&J platoons to move very suddenly and frequently. The need to avoid being overrun or to keep up with a rapid advance by the supported unit and still support the EW mission is fulfilled through the use of alternate and supplemental sites. Jamming from such sites decreases the chances of being located, since jammer signals are very powerful and easily located with DF equipment.
- ☐ Cover and concealment, foot trafficability, and mutual defense.

Team or section leaders and, where possible, platoon leaders perform a reconnaissance of the general site area to determine its suitability and to select specific sites for team assets. After conducting the reconnaissance, the platoon leaders coordinate ground space and security requirements with the commander and S3 of the squadron in whose area of operations they are

located. Specific site locations are then reported to the TCAE.

T&A teams receive collected information for limited processing and dissemination from operational C&J elements. The teams—

- ☐ Take output from the platoons' collection assets and translate/transcribe intercepted enemy communications.
- ☐ Identify and transmit combat information to the supported unit and the TCAE when in DS. Other collected information is reported to the TCAE.
- ☐ Report all collected information to the TCAE when in GS.
- ☐ Provide information for the TCAE to correlate LOS from individual systems to calculate cuts or fixes. The TCAE will orchestrate DF operations.

The ECM teams deploy well forward to jam enemy communications. The ACR commander exercises control of the jammers through the TCAE over the TCAE operations net (FM). This control is accomplished through special instructions included in asset tasking of jammers. Control is also maintained through continuous communications with deployed C&J platoons.

SURVEILLANCE PLATOON

Asset management is done by the platoon leader upon receipt of mission tasking. He task organizes squads, as directed by the company commander, and supervises their deployment. He performs asset tasking for teams held in GS. Surveillance squads attached to a squadron are tasked by and report to the supported S2. Prior to deployment the platoon leader—

- ☐ Briefs and inspects squads.
- ☐ Ensures Communications-Electronics Operating Instructions (CEOI) extracts are issued to squad leaders.
- ☐ Dispatches squads and, through the CM&D section, advises the supported S2 of estimated times of arrival.

Once the squads are deployed, the platoon leader—

- ☐ Supervises movement of teams in the operational area when task organization changes occur.
- ☐ Monitors status of deployed personnel and equipment.
- ☐ Receives and forwards requests for specialized logistic and maintenance support from deployed squads.
- ☐ Monitors the operations of attached squads to ensure maximum support is provided.
- ☐ Keeps the company commander advised of operational status to ensure rapid resolution of logistic and administrative problems.

In the event teams are held in GS of the ACR, the S2, through the CM&D section, and the surveillance platoon leader, plans and controls their use. The CM&D section—

- ☐ Determines the mission of each team.
- ☐ Selects general site locations, in coordination with surveillance platoon personnel.
- ☐ Determines reporting procedures.
- ☐ Coordinates missions with the S3.

The platoon leader briefs and deploys the teams to general site locations and, with the platoon sergeant, monitors their operations. Generally, teams report collected information directly to the CM&D section on the operations and intelligence net.

Surveillance squads deploy and report to the supported squadron S2 when attached to the squadron. The squadron retains control of the squads. Teams are tasked, as necessary, to support cavalry troops or platoons.

The supported unit assumes responsibility for normal support, security, movement, and integration into current and future operations. Mission-peculiar support for the squads is the responsibility of the MI company commander. The S2—

- ☐ Integrates squads and teams into unit operations.

- ☐ Determines general site locations.
- ☐ Tasks squads.
- ☐ Briefs squads.
- ☐ Establishes information reporting procedures.
- ☐ Provides CEOI extracts to squads.

The squad leader deploys his teams based on the tasking and briefing received from the supported S2. He—

- ☐ Briefs team leaders.
- ☐ Directs deployment.
- ☐ Supervises movement to general site locations.

After the surveillance squad or team is briefed, the team leader—

- ☐ Reconnoiters the general site.
- ☐ Selects specific sites, to include primary, alternate, and supplementary.
- ☐ Enters designated radio nets.
- ☐ Enters wire communications systems, when directed.
- ☐ Forwards specific location of radars and area of radar coverage (left and right limits) to the supported element by the fastest, most secure means available.
- ☐ Prepares, and forwards to the S2, one radar surveillance card or diagram for each primary and alternate position.

Combat information and other data collected by the teams is reported to the controlling element. Under squadron control, teams report directly to the S2. If range prevents direct communications, reports may be relayed by platoons or troops, although the intensity of the conflict may prevent this. Teams report directly to the platoon or troop when under their control.

Priority targets are reported directly to the fire support teams (FISTs) at troop level or the FSE at higher levels. This provides the fastest means of getting target data into fire support channels.

GSR deployment and operations within the ACR are much the same as those described in FM 34-10.

FLIGHT PLATOON (OPCON)

The flight platoon, part of the combat aviation squadron HHT, is located at the ACR airfield or helipad. The platoon leader establishes his platoon headquarters with the flight operations center/headquarters. This becomes the focal point for coordinating flight operations. The TCAE is the focal point for flight platoon EW mission tasking.

All the platoon's aircraft are seldom airborne simultaneously. Normally, the platoon leader assigns and commits aircraft in a manner that ensures a continuous mission capability. The platoon leader—

- ☐ Advises the MI company commander on the employment of aviation assets.
- ☐ Supervises maintenance of platoon aircraft and associated equipment.
- ☐ Ensures that aircrews maintain flight proficiency.
- ☐ Coordinates logistic support with the ACR support element.
- ☐ Prepares and provides the TCAE with resource status reports.
- ☐ Coordinates for avionics logistic support.
- ☐ Coordinates airspace management matters.

Once deployed, the platoon leader receives mission tasking directly from the TCAE. This is accomplished by briefing the flight crews at the TCAE, by sending tasking messages to an airborne aircraft through either the FM or AM EW flight tasking and reporting net, or by transmitting a tasking message to the flight platoon headquarters via secure voice radio or messenger. The latter is the least preferred method because of the additional physical and personnel security requirements it imposes on the flight platoon. Information provided in the tasking message includes—

- ☐ Mission parameters.
- ☐ Technical control data.
- ☐ Air threat data.
- ☐ Antiaircraft threat.

(The latter two pieces of data may also be provided by the combat aviation squadron S2 staff.)

In the event tasking is directed toward an airborne aircraft, the flight crew informs the flight platoon leader so that he can modify his management planning. QUICKFIX operators report collected data directly to the TCAE.

CHAPTER 4

Combat Support Operations

INTRODUCTION

The ACR performs its primary missions of reconnaissance and security and is also used frequently in an economy of force role. The regiment may also be used as an on-line combat unit in the MBA when properly reinforced with combat, combat support, and CSS units.

This chapter briefly describes the primary operations of the ACR, and describes in detail the command, control, and communications countermeasures and operational support provided by the MI company and the RTOCSE. The text and charts are applicable to all operations described. Each should be consulted, as necessary, to determine the specific information applicable to each operation.

AREAS OF OPERATION AND INTEREST

The area forward of the FLOT has critical information for all commanders. In this area, the enemy's first- and second-echelon forces must be fought and destroyed. They must be located and tracked, and information must be collected about them. The size of this area and its importance to the commander depend on the level of his command. Squadron commanders' needs cover a smaller area than do ACR commanders'. Normally, ACR commanders need to see to a lesser distance than division and corps commanders. However, some operations may necessitate that they see out to the same distance as divisions.

Commanders require information from distinct areas of the battlefield. First (the

area of operations) is that area of immediate tactical interest yielding information against which the commander can plan and conduct his operations. Additionally, the area of interest provides information against which the commander must plan.

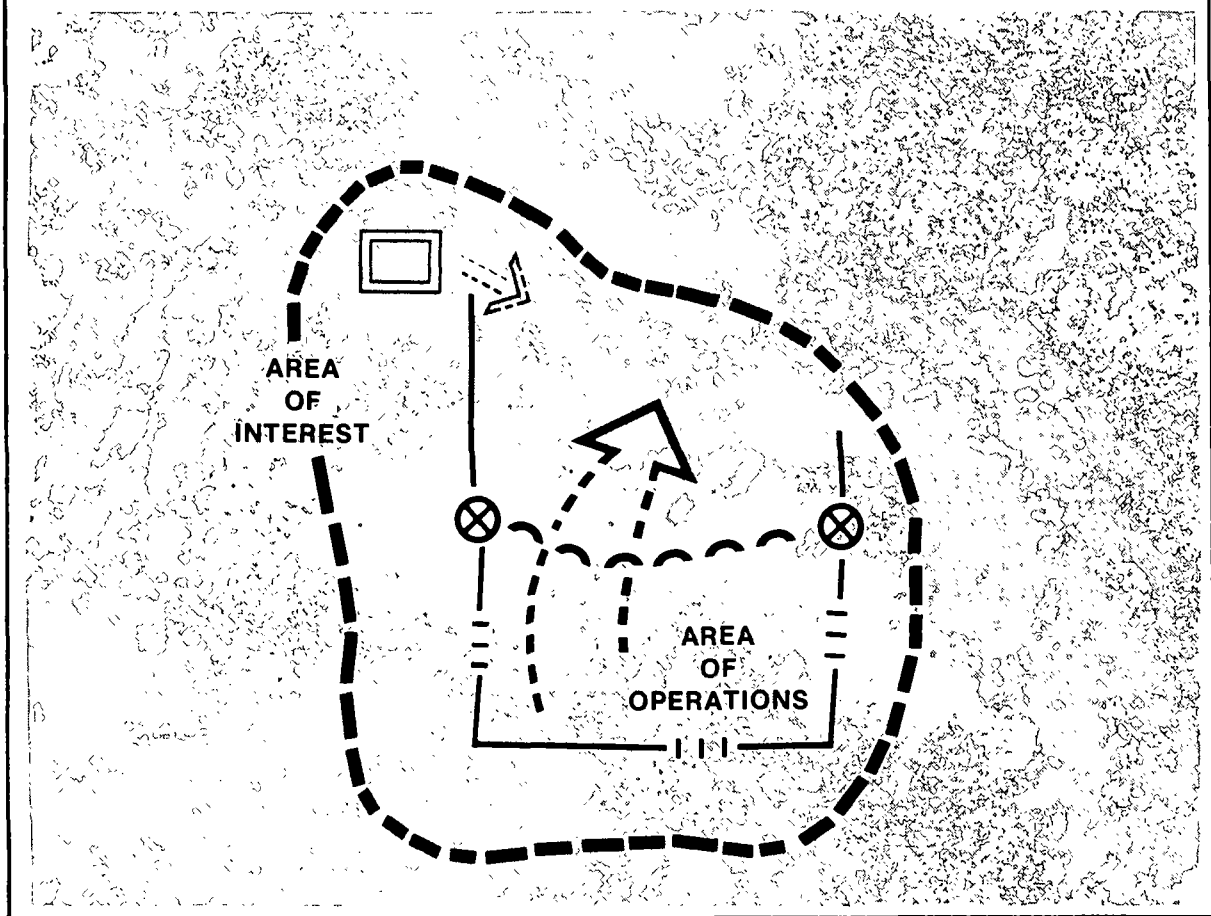
Areas of operation are defined as that portion of the battlefield necessary for military operations. The area of operations is a geographic area, assigned by higher headquarters, for which the tactical commander has responsibility and in which he has the authority to conduct military operations. A unit's capability to influence the enemy is one of the factors considered when assigning an area of operations.

Areas of interest are defined as areas of concern to the commander, including the area of operations, adjacent areas, and areas extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current and planned operations. This area also includes terrain occupied by enemy forces which could jeopardize mission accomplishment. The limits of the area of interest are defined by the ACR commander.

Combat information about activity in these areas must be provided to a user immediately. Each echelon of command gets information about enemy forces in its area of interest primarily from its next higher command. This information may also be produced by other services, other Army commands, allied sources, and national agencies. During combat operations, areas of operations and interest will vary depending on the mission, enemy, terrain, time, and troops available (METT-T).

Information about activity in an area beyond the area of operations must be provided in time for future planning.

AREA OF OPERATIONS AND INTEREST



The ACR plans and allocates resources for operations 12 to 24 hours in the future. The ACR commander in the covering force operates against attacking elements of a combined arms or tank army. He directs, coordinates, and supports operations of his squadrons and troops against assaulting regiments. Acting as a covering force for the corps in the attack, he operates against one or more enemy divisions.

In order to plan for future operations, the ACR commander needs a template of the enemy forces. He needs to know where enemy divisions are located in his area of interest, what they are doing, what they are going to do, and when they are going to do it. He needs the locations of regiment and division CPs and of artillery, rocket, air defense, REC, and service support forces

located in, or moving to the ACR's area of operations and interest. Such forces generally can be found within 70 kilometers of the FLOT.

The ACR also needs and seeks information about—

- ☐ Nuclear and chemical delivery units.
- ☐ Airborne and airmobile units that may be used against the ACR or the corps.
- ☐ Air defense elements that can disrupt attack helicopter or offensive air operations.
- ☐ Logistics and communications centers.
- ☐ Enemy air attack capabilities.

Information collected by the ACR is reported to its subordinate units, to corps, and, in some cases, to divisions. Information about enemy forces and terrain in the ACR area of interest is supplemented by corps, tactical air reconnaissance, and EAC, to include national systems.

INDICATORS

Indicators are positive or negative evidence of enemy activity. They include any characteristic of the area of operations which points toward enemy capabilities, vulnerabilities, or intentions; enemy actions

or failure to take action; or enemy force size, composition, and deployment.

Indicators may be false as well as factual. False indicators may result from enemy deception operations or misinterpretation of collected information. Caution must be used to prevent enemy deception operations from being accepted as factual indicators of enemy intentions.

The following chart presents indicators applicable to the operations listed. In each case, only the primary indicators are noted. Other indicators, based on enemy doctrine and the area of operations, may be equally applicable. (See FM 100-2-1 for more detail.)

INDICATORS OF ENEMY INTENTIONS	
MARCH FORMATION (AND PREBATTLE FORMATION)	* Increased air and ground reconnaissance along mobility corridors and avenues of approach. * Road junctions, bridges, and other key features occupied along axis of advance. * Increased counterreconnaissance activity. * Forward movement of columns dispersed across the battlefield width along one or more avenues of approach. * Encountering forces organized in march formation sequence. * Increased efforts to find and destroy US nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) delivery systems. * Increased reconnaissance activity.
ATTACK FORMATION	* Concentration of forces forward. * Increased counterreconnaissance. * Air defense deployed well forward. * Artillery well forward and massed. * Clearing, marking lanes in, or removal of obstacles. * Increased logistic and service activity. * Increased reconnaissance activities. * Concentration toward flanks within first-echelon defensive area. * Movement and massing of columns in echelon.

INDICATORS OF ENEMY INTENTIONS (Continued)

ATTACK FORMATION (continued)	* Extensive artillery and aviation preparations and support. * Intensive deception measures in significant areas. * Forward units deployed on narrow fronts. * Demonstrations and feints. * Units conducting drills and rehearsals in rear area. * Logistic elements moved well forward.
COMMITMENT OF SECOND ECHELON OR RESERVES	* Movement of second-echelon and reserve units from rear areas toward MBA. * Identification of new units in the first echelon. * Additional CPs, supply, and evacuation elements. * Location of major units no longer certain. * Increased traffic from rear areas toward FLOT/forward edge of the battle area (FEBA).
DELAY	* Withdrawal from defensive positions before becoming decisively engaged. * Successive local counterattacks with limited objectives. * Maximum firepower positioned forward, firing at long ranges. * Wide frontages up to four times normal width. * Pre-positioning of nuclear weapons.
WITHDRAWAL	* Includes those indicators listed for delay. * Rearward movement of long-range artillery and supply elements. * Destruction of bridges, communication facilities, lines of communication, and other military and key civilian assets. * Establishment of a covering force and rear guard. * Contact broken off by enemy.

INDICATORS OF ENEMY INTENTIONS (Continued)

DEFENSE

- * Air defense umbrella arrayed in echelons.
- * Construction and occupation of successive defensive belts.
- * Displacement of CPs and logistic activities to the rear.
- * Preparation of battalion and company strongpoints on key terrain.
- * Establishment of a security zone.
- * Large formations located behind forward edge of first-echelon forces.
- * Preparation of extensive field fortifications.
- * Formation of antitank strongpoints along logical avenues of approach.
- * Additional antitank elements with first-echelon units.
- * Artillery in echelon to the rear.
- * Preparation of alternate artillery positions.
- * Installation of minefields and other obstacles.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

- * Heavily guarded installations.
- * Heavily guarded movement of supplies, equipment, and materiel.
- * Preparation of heavy artillery fire positions (may also be a non-nuclear indicator).
- * Presence of meteorological radars associated with nuclear weapons.
- * Construction of missile launch positions.
- * Movement of surface-to-surface missile (SSM)-associated transported-erector-launchers (TEL) to launch sites.
- * Presence of nuclear-associated missile cannisters and other missile-associated equipment.
- * Preparatory actions by personnel and units, for example, digging in and assuming a mission-oriented protective posture.
- * Missile-associated activities where nuclear weapons are deployed in accordance with doctrine.

INDICATORS OF ENEMY INTENTIONS (Continued)

NUCLEAR WEAPONS (continued)

- * Presence of radars and other electronic equipment associated with surface-to-surface missiles.
- * Sudden increase in C-E activity.
- * Light aircraft circling over convoys.
- * Movement of heavily armed helicopters escorted by tactical fighters.
- * Evacuation and exclusion of civilians from specific areas.
- * Registration of heavy artillery.
- * Disappearance of enemy agents from specific areas.

PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

A commander's IEW needs vary for each operation, depending on information on the mission, enemy forces, terrain, weather, time, and troops available. IEW planners must determine what information is required to identify indicators of enemy intentions. They must also determine other IEW needs that will support the operations. IEW requirements normally exceed capabilities, requiring the establishment of priorities. IEW assets are employed to ensure that they are capable of responding effectively to priority requirements. The following chart shows some of the elements the IEW planner must consider in this prioritizing process.

TYPICAL IEW PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

INTELLIGENCE

Enemy Capabilities

Enemy Intentions

Size, location, composition
and activity of:

- Battallions
- 1st Echelon Regiments
- 2nd Echelon Reglments
- Reserves
- Support Elements
- Fire Delivery Systems
- NBC Delivery Systems
- Command Posts
- Air Defense Elements
- REC Elements
- Reconnaissance Elements

Enemy EOB:

- Command and Control Nets
- Fire Support Nets
- REC Nets
- Service Support Nets
- Air Defense Nets
- Reconnaissance Nets

Terrain:

- Obstacles
- Mobility Corridors
- Trafficability
- Line of Sight
- Drop Zones
- Hydrology

Weather Effects on:

- Friendly Operations
- Enemy Operations

ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES (ECM)

Jam:

- Command and Control Nets
- Air Defense Nets
- Fire Support Nets
- REC Nets
- Service Support Nets
- Reconnaissance Nets

Imitative Electronic Deception (IED):

- Command and Control
- Reconnaissance
- Fire Support

Manipulative Electronic Deception (MED):

- REC
- Reconnaissance

OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC)

- Enemy Reconnaissance
- Enemy Capabilities
- Friendly Patterns, Profiles, and Vulnerabilities
- COMSEC Monitoring
- Countersurveillance

The ACR commander uses all available assets to obtain an accurate picture of the enemy and of his disposition. He selectively intercepts or jams enemy communication nets. The following chart illustrates EW options for dealing with enemy communications emitters based on the type net and the location of the emitter. Emitters may also be reported to fire support elements for destruction. EW assets locate, report, and intercept or jam those emitters within the area of operations. The commander also relies on corps assets to locate and selectively intercept, jam, or destroy those emitters located within the area of interest. Although not specifically indicated in the description of ECM team operations, the following EW options chart should also be consulted for options available to them.

ELECTRONIC ATTACK OPTIONS (COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS)									
DISTANCE FROM FORWARD EDGE OF BATTLE AREA (KM)	0—3	3—6	6—9	9—15	15—20	20—30	30—50	50—100	100—UP
COMM NETS BY ECHELON	FIRST ECHELON						SECOND ECHELON		FRONT
COMMAND AND CONTROL	JAM	JAM LOCATE	JAM LOCATE	INTCP LOCATE	INTCP LOCATE	INTCP LOCATE	INTCP	INTCP	INTCP
ROCKET ARTILLERY & ASSOCIATED TARGET ACQUISITION	JAM	JAM LOCATE	JAM LOCATE	JAM LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE
SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILES				LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE
AIR DEFENSE	JAM LOCATE	JAM LOCATE	JAM LOCATE	JAM LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE
INTELLIGENCE	JAM	JAM	JAM	JAM LOCATE	INTCP	INTCP	INTCP	INTCP	INTCP
JAMMERS	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE					
ENGINEERS	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	LOCATE	INTCP	INTCP	INTCP	INTCP
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT	JAM	JAM	JAM	JAM	INTCP	INTCP	INTCP	INTCP	INTCP

SUPPORT TO ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT OPERATIONS

RECONNAISSANCE

The ACR, with organic and attached MI assets, conducts reconnaissance for the corps as part of all combat operations. As a corps intelligence asset, it operates at some distance from the corps main body to provide it reaction time. The intent is to prevent the main body from entering the battle unwarned, with an incomplete picture of the battlefield, or with combat power dissipated from reconnaissance or security tasks. In conducting reconnaissance missions, the ACR can expect to locate an enemy force which is in a tactical march or in a defensive posture. With the assistance of the IEW systems described, the ACR performs three types of reconnaissance—zone, area, and route.

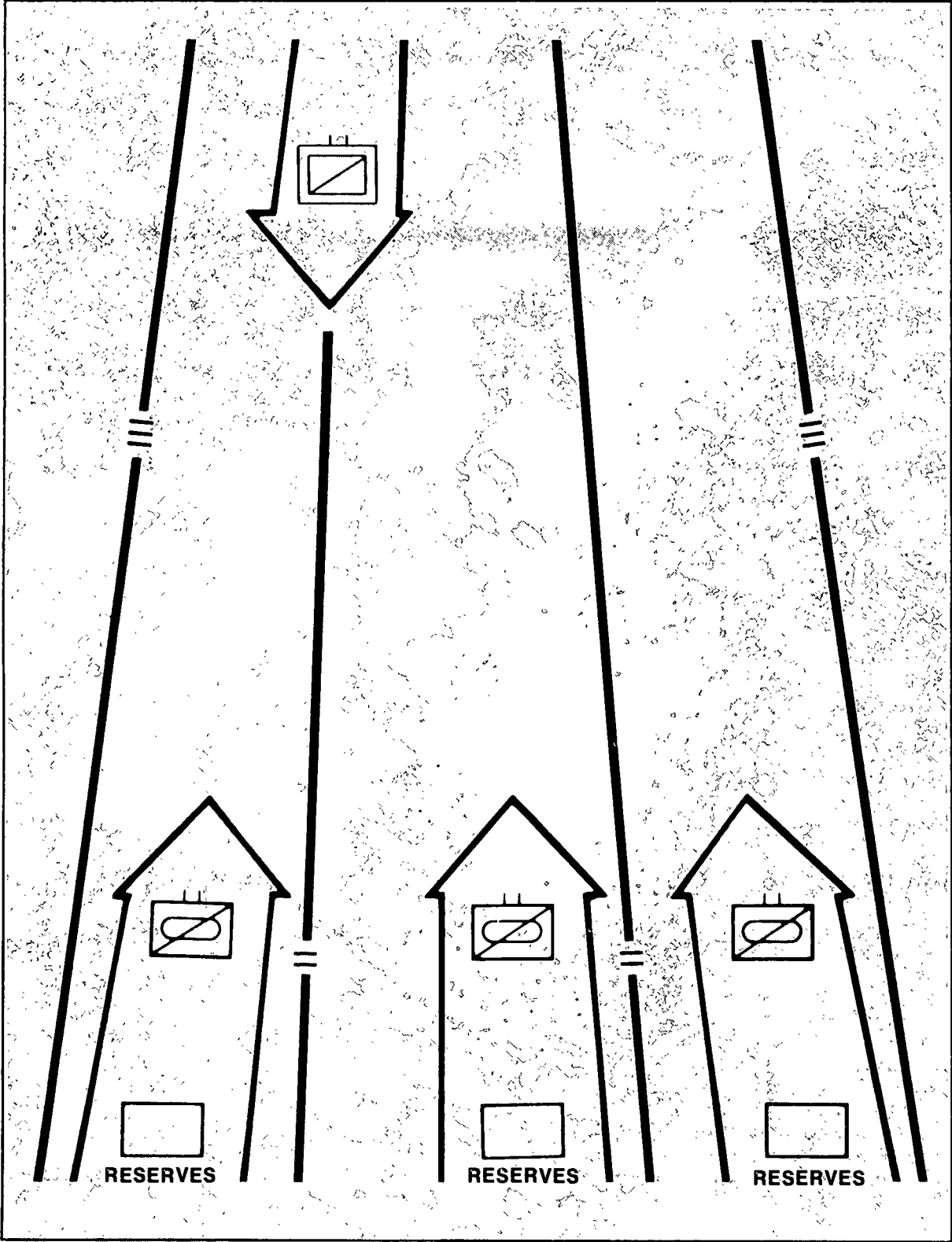
Zone reconnaissance is a detailed reconnaissance of all natural and man-made features within specified boundaries. It is conducted to find the enemy or to locate suitable routes of advance for the main body. A zone reconnaissance is performed when the enemy situation is in doubt or when information on cross-country trafficability is required. It may be conducted by the entire regiment or by its subordinate elements.

Area reconnaissance is conducted to obtain information concerning a specified area. It is performed when the commander needs information about specific sites or other terrain features critical to the operation. The entire regiment is not normally used for an area reconnaissance. Subordinate squadrons and troops are assigned reconnaissance missions, as required.

Route reconnaissance is conducted to obtain detailed information on a specified route and on all adjacent terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along that route. Route reconnaissance may be accented on a road, axis, or direction of advance. It may be performed to obtain information about an enemy force moving along a route or to locate sites for construction of obstacles. As with area reconnaissance, subordinate squadrons and troops are assigned route reconnaissance missions.

As a regimental force, the ACR primarily conducts zone reconnaissance (see following illustration). Zone reconnaissance in a movement to contact is conducted as part of a covering force operation. As the advance covering force, the ACR seeks to develop and influence the situation by locating and penetrating the security and forward defense zones of a defending enemy; destroying enemy reconnaissance and advance guard units; and forcing first-echelon regiments of a moving force to deploy. Delay indicators (page 4-3) can also be seen when the ACR, in a covering force role, is fighting into enemy security zones.

RECONNAISSANCE (ZONE)



IEW Support to Reconnaissance Missions

The MI company and the RTOCSE support all types of reconnaissance operations. Collection resources extend the reconnaissance capabilities of the regiment and its squadrons. When contact is made with enemy forces, ECM resources in the MI company attack enemy communications. The CI team works to improve security of the regiment as a whole.

IEW resources are primarily employed to provide early detection and location of enemy forces. They locate with ACR elements as shown on the following page. Once found, enemy forces must be identified, strength and posture determined, and intentions revealed. IEW resources must accomplish these tasks early in order for the ACR commander to concentrate combat power and to develop and influence the situation.

The ACR commander relies on IEW assets to see the battlefield. These resources provide early detection of the enemy's presence. They intercept, identify, and locate enemy emitters so that enemy deployment on the battlefield can be seen. GSR assets also assist in detecting and providing early warning of enemy presence. In turn, security measures and ECM, integrated with fire support means, disrupt the enemy's ability to identify and respond to the ACR's presence.

IEW Deployment

RTOCSE. IEW asset deployment and support of the ACR begins in the planning stage when the IPS performs IPB and EPB. Through this process, information about the enemy, terrain, and weather are tied together to give the ACR commander a clearer picture of expected battlefield conditions. The CM&D section and the regimental S2 define collection tasks based on PIR and IR and the results of IPB. The CM&D section prepares mission tasking and transmits it to the MI company. Collection requirements are also levied through the S3 on combat, combat support, and CSS units

within the ACR. These functions are an inherent part of each operation and are performed prior to and during all ACR operations.

Operations Support Platoon. Operations support platoon elements operate as shown below:

- Interrogation team. Interrogators operate in DS of squadrons. Until contact is made with the enemy and EPW are available, the primary sources of information will be refugees, line crossers, and other noncombatants. Interrogators determine—
 - Location, size, composition, and direction of movement of enemy forces.
 - Unit objectives.
 - Location of minefields, obstacles, antitank weapons, and tanks.
 - Order of battle.
- Counterintelligence team. CI elements are deployed where needed in the area of operations to identify measures needed to obscure movement of regimental units and to maximize OPSEC and deception by defeating the enemy's collection capability. CI deployment, due to the limited number of personnel assigned, must be prioritized by the operations support platoon leader or augmented with corps assets.

Collection and Jamming Platoons. C&J platoons deploy well forward to site locations near the ACR's line of departure. From these positions, the platoons provide support to squadrons. As the squadrons move forward, the platoons "leapfrog" forward to provide continuous support. C&J platoons monitor enemy radios associated with reconnaissance forces, first-echelon regiments, and fire support systems. They deploy as follows:

- Voice collection teams. Voice collection teams intercept and record enemy HF and VHF transmissions. In the covering force role, priorities include—
 - Reconnaissance nets.
 - Armor communications.

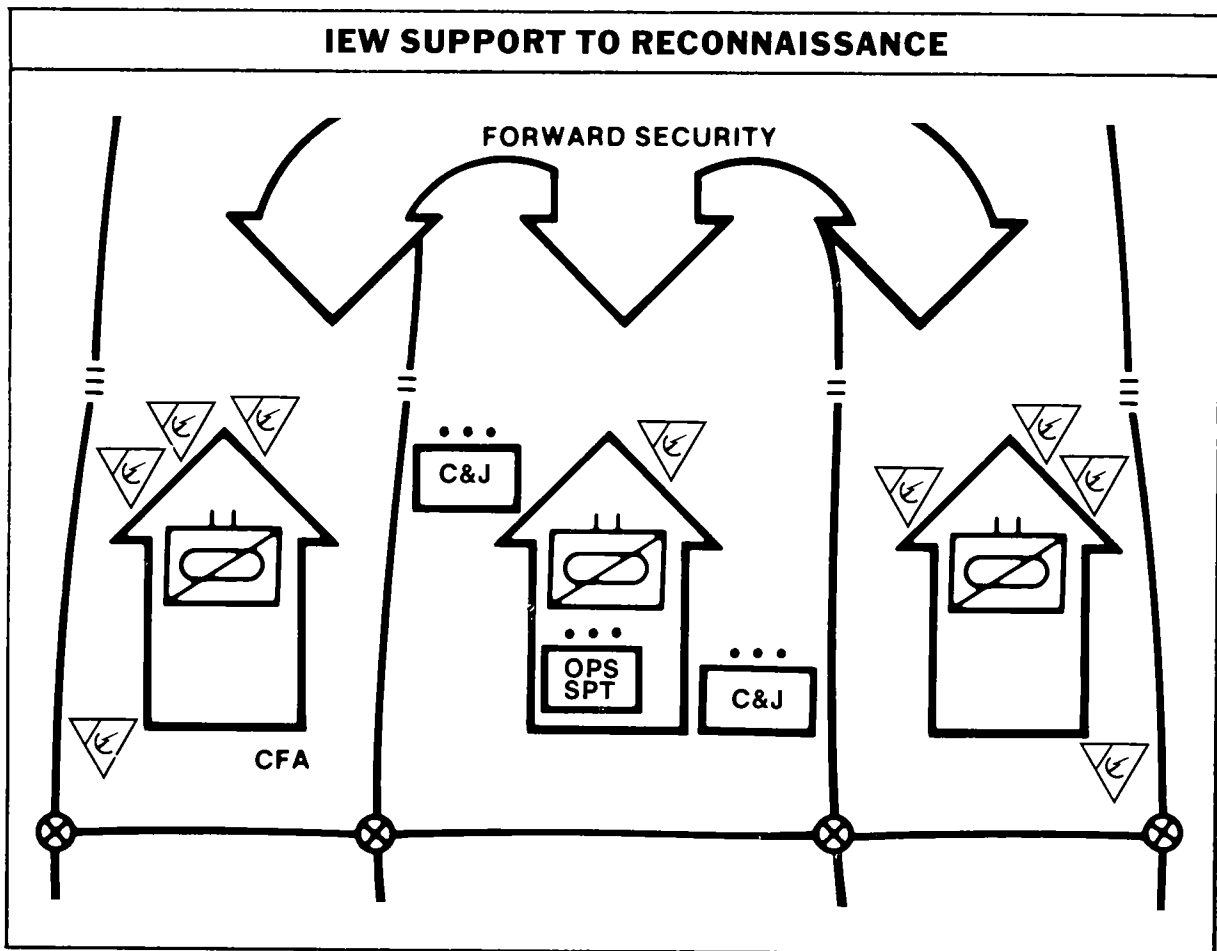
- Command and control (first-echelon regiment to battalion) nets.
- Artillery fire support nets.
- REC nets.
- Engineer nets.
- HF/VHF and VHF electronic countermeasures teams. Functions of the ECM teams include—
 - Jamming command and control nets, especially between reconnaissance units and their controlling headquarters.
 - Jamming enemy weapons systems which rely on electronic guidance or control.
 - Secondary ESM missions when not actively engaged in ECM taskings.

Flight Platoon (OPCON). Flight platoon aircraft are employed to complement ground EW assets. Aircraft have the mobility to provide continuous support to the ACR's mission. Flight teams are tasked by the TCAE to identify and locate the enemy by detecting and jamming—

- Enemy reconnaissance, command and control, and fire support nets.
- Air defense communications.

Surveillance Platoon. Surveillance squads and teams move forward with the units to which attached. They support troops or operate with platoons or teams. Using "leapfrog" movement, they monitor the terrain forward of the force to detect enemy activity. GSR teams—

- Search zones of responsibility and flanks to provide early warning.



- ☐ Monitor distant points or areas of special interest.
- ☐ Monitor gaps between units.
- ☐ Detect targets during periods of limited visibility.
- ☐ Orient units during limited visibility operations.
- ☐ Acquire targets for immediate engagement.

Corps Options For the ACR

Once the ACR has penetrated the security zone or destroyed advance guard elements and can advance no farther without becoming decisively engaged, it defends. While combat units maneuver and fight their way forward, IEW assets seek indicators of assailable flanks or weak spots in the enemy's formation. This information is reported to the corps or main body commander for use in determining his next course of action.

There are two courses of action open to the corps commander. If a weak spot or an assailable flank exists and the force ratio is favorable, he may order the corps to attack. When the situation does not support the attack, he may organize the MBA for defense. This may result in the ACR being assigned a covering force mission for a force deployed or deploying for defense.

If the ACR is tasked as an advance covering force while the main force deploys for defense, the main force commander will designate phase lines which establish the forward edge and rear of the covering force area (CFA). The rear of the CFA is the forward edge of the MBA and is within artillery range of MBA divisions. The ACR commander designates intermediate phase lines to form belts about 5 to 10 kilometers deep to help control the operation.

The ACR, if not already deployed, usually deploys forward by assigning squadrons zone reconnaissance missions. IEW support remains the same as for a covering force in the march to contact.

The primary mission of the ACR in this role is to force the enemy to deploy and conduct a deliberate attack before it reaches the MBA. It does this by fighting a major battle of attrition in the CFA. The ACR should not be required to fight forward to establish control over the area.

If heavy resistance is present, the ACR is normally ordered to occupy a general line behind which the MBA can be organized. Some distance forward of the MBA, the ACR commander must be prepared to release control of his squadrons and any attached forces to commanders of MBA brigades. Control of deployed C&J platoons will transfer to the MI battalion in whose area they are located. GSR squads attached to squadrons will continue to support those squadrons.

Once control of the fight has passed from the ACR commander, he and his headquarters are available for other purposes. The headquarters usually locates in the corps rear area and begins contingency planning. Once its combat units are returned, the ACR is prepared to redeploy.

SECURITY

Security missions prevent observation, harassment, surprise, and sabotage. Aggressive reconnaissance reduces the commander's unknowns, and is the cornerstone of security. The ACR and its IEW assets conduct security operations and in doing so, determine the size, composition, location, and direction of movement of enemy forces (see the following illustration). The ACR provides reaction time and maneuver space so the main body can be warned, prepared, and properly deployed to engage the enemy. It conducts three types of security operations: screen, guard, and cover, and may also have a rear area protection mission in this capacity.

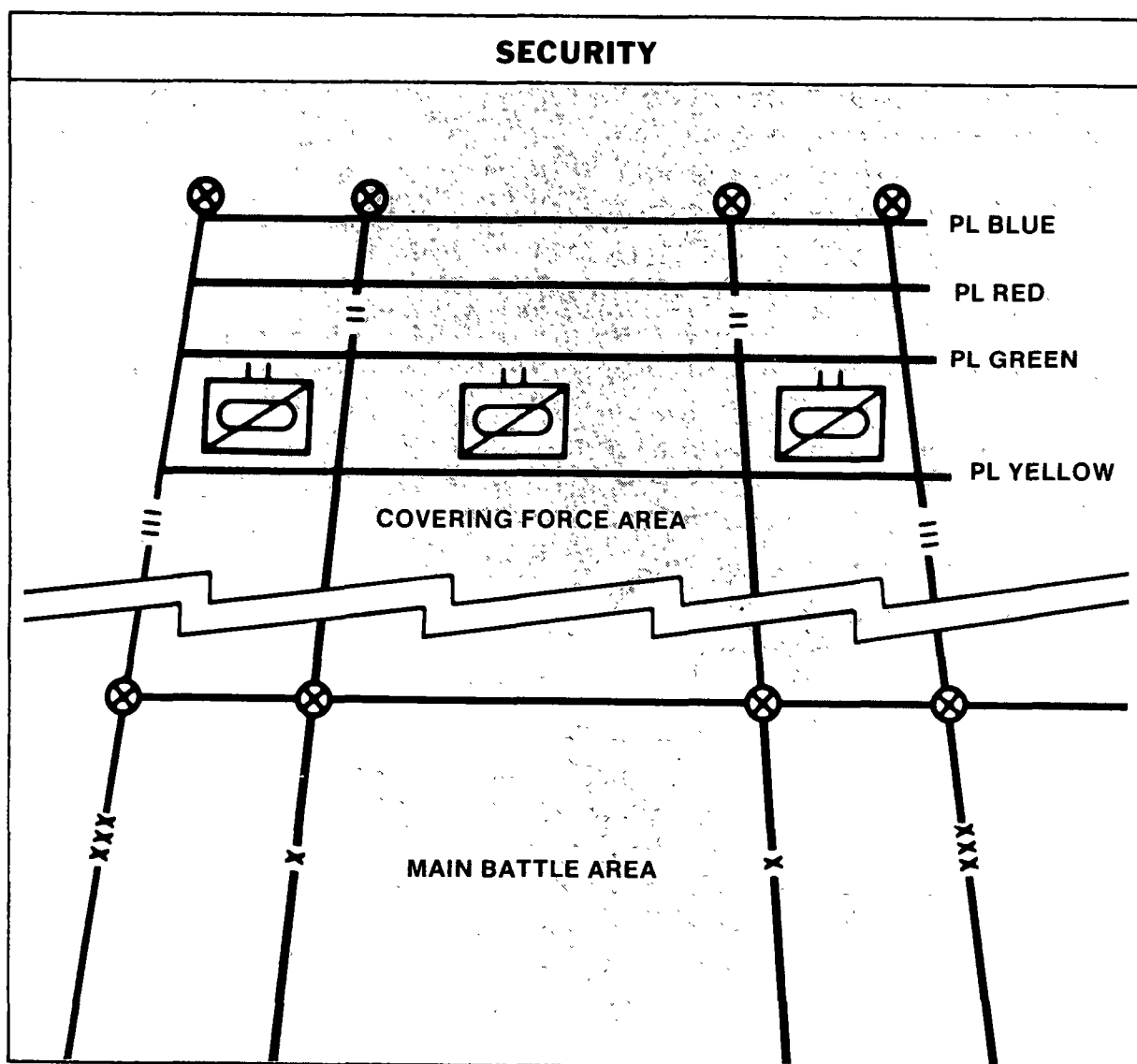
A screening force maintains surveillance and provides early warning by maintaining contact with enemy forces encountered. It impedes and harasses the enemy with organic and supporting fires, and within its capability, destroys or repels enemy patrols.

A guard force prevents enemy observation, direct fire, and surprise attacks against the main body. It destroys, stops, or delays the enemy, within its capability.

A covering force operates apart from the main force to intercept, engage, deceive, disorganize, and destroy enemy forces before they can attack or halt the main body.

The ACR is frequently employed as the corps covering force or as part of the cover-

ing force. When MBA brigades or battalion task forces are used to strengthen the covering force, IEW elements from the divisions, the separate brigade, or the corps may be deployed in support of them. The support provided the ACR is described in the following pages. Support for other covering force elements will be similar. When IEW elements are deployed as indicated, the MI organization of the supported force controls those which are deployed for augmentation.



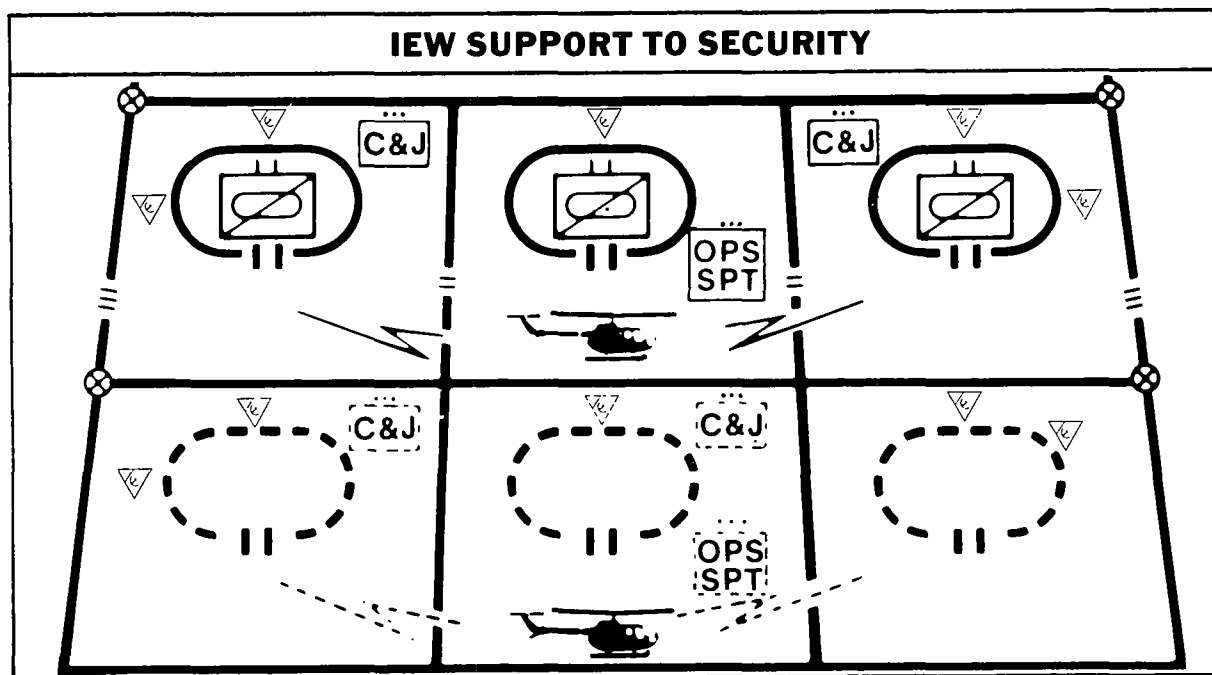
IEW Support to Security Missions

IEW assets, in support of the ACR in security operations, are faced with a demanding task (see following illustration). Extremely broad frontages require wide distribution of IEW assets, thus reducing mutual support and redundancy of coverage. The fluid nature of security operations requires that IEW elements be highly mobile. The employment of the ACR in an economy of force role places a greater demand on IEW assets assisting in surveillance. The ACR commander maneuvers his forces over a wide area. This requires that the enemy be located and identified at long range, be continuously tracked, and that the location of his main effort be identified early. Timely and accurate IEW support is essential to the success of the security operation.

Security operations are conducted in the front, flank, or rear of a stationary or moving main force. During security operations, IEW resources provide early warning, determine enemy intentions, and provide information necessary for effective employment of the regiment. These resources continue to use OPSEC to enhance security and ECM to augment the weapons of the ACR.

IEW support of screening operations involves both offensive and defensive employment principles. However, security operations are characterized by extremely large areas of responsibility (up to 100 kilometers of frontage for an ACR) and the demand for highly mobile forces. The ACR commander relies on IEW assets to identify likely mobility corridors and to locate and track the enemy along these corridors. IEW elements must find enemy reconnaissance forces, first-echelon regiments, and fire support units. They must determine where the enemy is massing. IEW assets must provide surveillance of unoccupied areas and on the ACR flanks. CI assets recommend measures to protect friendly information and to deceive the enemy regarding the mission of the security force and the operations of the main force (see the following illustration). They also maintain liaison with friendly agencies on the flanks or in the rear to obtain intelligence that will answer the commander's PIR and IR. CI assets additionally maintain liaison with both host-government agencies and with other US and allied combat forces.

IEW assets protect friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum by locating and



jamming enemy communications and cueing fire support elements for physical destruction of emitters. They intercept and analyze enemy communications in order to identify and locate enemy reconnaissance elements, battalion and regimental CPs, and combat support units. At critical times, they disrupt enemy operations by jamming his communications nets. Other IEW elements provide early warning and collect information essential to the covering force operation.

IEW Deployment

RTOCSE. The RTOCSE, as stated previously, assumes primary responsibility for mission tasking and prioritizing collection. The IPS takes responsibility for IPB. The CM&D section, with the ACR S2, defines collection tasks.

Operations Support Platoon. Operations support platoon elements in security operations deploy as follows:

- Interrogation team. The decentralized, fluid nature of security operations requires interrogation support at the lowest echelons, often at troop level. This requires additional DS interrogation teams from the MI brigade (corps). Debriefing of civilians and interrogation of EPW is brief and conducted, primarily, to gain information of immediate tactical value. Interrogators gather information about the identification, composition, location, or direction of movement, strength, and capabilities of—
 - Reconnaissance units.
 - First-echelon battalions.
 - Combat support elements, to include fire support teams.
 - Units with NBC delivery capabilities.
 - REC units.
 - Enemy deception operations.
 - Unit objectives.
- Counterintelligence team. The CI team is employed in GS and operates throughout the ACR's area. It moni-

tors friendly OPSEC procedures and, in conjunction with the IPS, provides information concerning enemy collection capabilities to the commander. To the S3, it recommends measures to deceive the enemy as to the mission and location of security force elements.

Collection and Jamming Platoons. C&J platoons support screening operations from positions established along successive screen lines. Communications and mobility requirements remain the same as those identified in the defense and march to contact. Since the ACR may screen to the front, flank, or rear of a stationary or moving force, IEW assets must “leapfrog” forward or rearward, as necessary, to provide continuous support. Enemy activity is detected and located as far out as possible. This enables ACR elements to engage targets at maximum range and to provide early warning to the screened force as described below:

- Voice collection teams. Voice collection teams are tasked to intercept and locate enemy emitters in the following order of priority:
 - Reconnaissance nets.
 - Command and control nets between first-echelon battalions, regiments, and divisions.
 - Armor communications.
 - Command and control nets associated with artillery and rocket units, especially those with an NBC capability.
- HF/VHF and VHF electronic countermeasures teams. ECM teams are employed to—
 - Jam surveillance nets.
 - Jam command and control nets between battalions, first-echelon regiments, and divisions.
 - Support ESM missions when not actively tasked for ECM support.

Flight Platoon (OPCON). Flight platoon assets enable the commander to overcome LOS and mobility limitations imposed by

the terrain. Their use must be closely coordinated with the C&J platoons to provide continuous coverage. Because of their increased range, they provide information that is essential, not only as intelligence, but as cueing information for GSR teams and C&J platoons. Flight platoon resources—

- Intercept communications and locate emitters linking reconnaissance units with first-echelon regiments and divisions.
- Intercept communications and locate emitters linking rocket and artillery units with forward observers and surveillance radars.
- Intercept communications between first-echelon regiments and reserve forces.

Surveillance Platoon. Surveillance squads and teams support the ACR by providing early detection and location of enemy elements. This enables the ACR to engage enemy elements at maximum range. Teams—

- Continuously search avenues of approach to detect or locate enemy activity.
- Monitor choke points, such as bridges or road junctions, to detect the number of targets moving through the point in their direction.
- Survey distant points or areas of special interest.
- Increase effectiveness of fire support by detecting and locating targets.
- Provide surveillance of gaps between deployed troops.

CORPS RESERVE

When the ACR is in reserve, it continues to plan for several contingencies. The corps commander may commit it as a reserve force, order it to counterattack, or assign it a reconnaissance or security force mission. As a reserve force, the ACR deploys along a major avenue of approach. This is for two reasons. If committed, it allows the ACR commander to quickly get as many of his

weapons systems into battle as possible. He can also rapidly concentrate his forces at decisive places on the battlefield.

IEW Support to Corps Reserve Missions

IEW assets are not placed in reserve. Those assets not specifically needed to support the decreased ACR requirements as a reserve force may be given a GS or general support reinforcing mission. Location of the ACR within the area will influence whether the assets are placed in GS of corps or of a division. In assigning asset missions, deployment areas and support relationships must be carefully considered. The ACR must quickly be able to regain control of those assets, if committed.

IEW Deployment

The RTOCSE, once deployed, is part of the ACR main CP. It provides IEW mission management, tasking, and dissemination necessary to support the ACR in any role. Its functions generally remain the same as those described in the deployment and operations section of Chapter 3. However, if IEW collection assets are deployed in GS roles, the corps or division TOC support elements must provide the RTOCSE the intelligence information needed to support the ACR commander's requirements.

ACR OPSEC support requirements normally will not change while in reserve. The CI team will remain in support of the ACR. It will be deployed throughout the ACR area to coordinate and perform CI support tasks. Primary tasks should include—

- Threat awareness training.
- Survey of ACR deception, information security, countersurveillance, and physical security measures to ensure that the mission and location of the ACR are not disclosed.
- Conduct of liaison with police, civilian, and MI agencies; the G5; and civil affairs units.
- Conduct of CI incident investigations, as directed, within the scope of their capabilities.

- Creation and update of white, black, and grey lists to permit rapid identification of key suspects in hostile rear area operations.

The interrogation team is normally placed in GS of the corps or division. It deploys to the designated EPW collection point and receives tasking from the chief interrogator responsible for interrogation in the EPW compound.

IEW assets will normally be given missions supporting the corps or division. They may also be placed under operational control of one of the C&J platoons supporting a brigade. The tactical situation and the ACR deployment within the MBA or CFA will dictate what support relationship is used and where to assign the asset. Asset tasking and technical control will come from the MI battalion TOC in whose area the asset is deployed. Occasionally, the situation may dictate retaining some assets in DS of the ACR.

GSR squads remain attached to the squadrons when the ACR is in reserve. They are usually employed in a surveillance role to enhance area security. However, some teams may occasionally be assigned GS missions to increase corps or division rear area protection. These teams deploy and receive tasking from the designated support unit. They—

- Monitor areas suitable for enemy airborne and airmobile operations.
- Monitor approaches to command and control communications centers, special weapons sites, key logistic complexes, and nuclear delivery sites.
- Monitor other areas or points deemed critical by the corps or division commander.

Electronic security is a prime consideration. GSR signatures could help enemy reconnaissance pinpoint ACR combat elements and increase regimental vulnerabilities.

LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT

Although the usual counterinsurgent maneuver force is light infantry, the ACR could also deploy in a low intensity conflict (LIC). Depending on the terrain, the ACR's

mission emphasis would include route security, convoy escort, and operations as a reaction force. Also, historically, the ACR has operated as a "conventional" counterinsurgent maneuver force in suitable terrain.

Intelligence is crucial in LIC. Timely and accurate intelligence allows a proactive, instead of a reactive posture by counterinsurgent elements. Many times, because of the mission's nature, the insurgent will know where the counterinsurgent force is, but must remain hidden. Active and aggressive intelligence collection is required to find him before he finds you, and to preempt his actions.

The insurgent threat must be understood by intelligence and maneuver personnel. All must understand the insurgent's tactics, especially how he deals with armored and air elements. In the past, insurgents focused on ambushes with mines and light antitank weapons to inflict casualties.

The ACR's missions often occur simultaneously. This means supporting intelligence assets must be flexible, and collection planning must include contingency plans. IPB is crucial for the ACR's area of operations and for areas of potential deployment.

Because of large areas of operations and the decentralization of execution for maneuver elements, intelligence assets will also be decentralized. Organic interrogator, interpreter, and CI assets will be sent to squadron level and augmentation of these human intelligence (HUMINT) assets from outside the ACR will be required. SIGINT assets will still be centrally controlled, but the mission and terrain will dictate their deployment.

The ACR itself is a collection asset, trained in reconnaissance. Its ground, and especially its air assets, can find and aggressively pursue the insurgent.

Although not normally considered a counterinsurgent force, the ACR was used successfully in Vietnam with missions and in areas where its unique capabilities dominated the battlefield. In any future deployment of an ACR into a LIC, intelligence will

give direction to the maneuver force, and analysis and collection must adapt to the ACR's modified missions and tactics.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTS

The US Army must be prepared to fight anywhere, anytime. It must be trained and equipped to carry out successful ground combat operations against the enemy no matter where he is found. To be prepared to fight anywhere, the Army must prepare itself to operate under special conditions imposed by a number of different environments. Additionally, it must be prepared to conduct operations that impose special demands on its forces.

The special environments in which an ACR may be employed include NBC, deserts, jungles, mountains, regions of extreme cold, and urbanized terrain. Each special environment has specific characteristics which dictate the strategies and tactics to be employed. As an example, deserts provide almost unlimited mobility, but place extreme demands on CSS systems. Mountains provide an abundance of cover and concealment while presenting extremely difficult LOS problems and mobility limitations. Urbanized terrain presents formidable obstacles to the attacker and ideal positions to the defender. To compound the problem, not all regions of the same type present exactly the same characteristics or problems.

Special operations are similar to special environments in that they, too, place special demands on combat forces. Special operations may include amphibious, airborne, air assault, or river crossing actions that require the combat force to use special tactics. In these cases, planning, training, and the availability of special purpose equipment are keys to successful operations.

Intelligence collection requirements in special environments and operations remain essentially the same as for other operations. The primary differences are the ranges at which enemy forces must be detected, identified, and located, and the types

of targets which take on the greatest importance to the commander. Due to the excellent mobility in the desert, enemy forces can close quickly on friendly forces. Therefore, the area of interest to the commander is extended to allow the time needed to plan and initiate appropriate actions. The jungle environment, however, presents considerable limitations to mobility, allowing intelligence resources to concentrate on areas of interest closer to the friendly force. Targeting and target development vary in that targets of high value in one environment may be less significant in another. While CSS activities are important in any environment, they become critical in a desert. The destruction of the enemy's food, fuel, and water in a desert can force him to withdraw or can hasten his destruction. Intelligence resources concentrate on locating targets to permit immediate interdiction.

In a winter environment, forces will normally experience a degradation of operational efficiency. Target acquisition systems and visual reconnaissance capabilities will be attenuated during periods of snowfall. Ground snow cover and airborne snow will impact on both enemy and friendly signature considerations. Additionally, heated vehicles are extremely susceptible to infrared detection in a winter environment. Reductions in ground mobility may also occur due to increased ground moisture, iced slopes, and ice infested waterways. During situation development, the ACR commander must attempt to utilize these environmental limitations as a combat multiplier to degrade the capabilities of threat forces while avoiding a compromise of his own force effectiveness.

IEW and CI support resources are affected similarly. The effectiveness or criticality of each varies with the environment and operation in which they are being used. These resources, therefore, cannot be used effectively unless the IEW manager is aware of their existence and the requirements and conditions of their use.

Detailed information about special environments can be found in a number of the publications listed in the Reference section of this manual and in the area handbooks for the geographic regions in which the

ACR deploys. Information on special operations is also available from publications listed in the Reference section. Commanders and staffs should study in detail the area in which they are to be deployed before their deployment. They must train and equip their units to overcome environmental limitations while simultaneously taking advantage of any positive characteristics.

CHAPTER 5

Combat Service Support

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the basic requirements for maintaining the MI company and the RTOCSE in combat. All classes of supply are dealt with, and the functions of the service platoon are highlighted.

Combat service support is the business of fixing, fueling, arming, manning, and transporting units in combat. It is an essential, sometimes critical, ingredient of combat power.

IEW systems, because of their complexity and widely dispersed elements, place great demands on the CSS system. In order to ensure continued operations under all combat conditions, the MI company has a service platoon to meet most of its CSS needs. The RTOCSE receives similar CSS from HHT assets.

The MI company commander has responsibility for internal CSS. However, in most cases, he relies on the service platoon leader for supervision and coordination of most supply functions. When necessary, the commander becomes personally involved in CSS operations.

Other company leaders share some degree of responsibility for support of their elements. This is done by anticipating needs and coordinating and supervising the use of available support. Company activities, which demonstrate the responsibility and involvement of company leaders are unit-level maintenance activities and scheduled services.

SERVICE PLATOON

The service platoon provides limited logistics support, less aviation, avionics,

and COMSEC maintenance, to the company.

The service platoon headquarters section supervises, plans, and coordinates the company's service support activities. It sets maintenance priorities and monitors the operational status of company equipment. When elements are deployed and require maintenance support, the headquarters section coordinates the needed support with the appropriate company maintenance section. The headquarters section monitors supply levels, consolidates logistics requests, and coordinates logistics requirements with the regimental S4.

The supply section provides normal supply support to the MI company. Elements in a GS role to the regiment generally receive petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL); ammunition; medical evacuation; and decontamination support from the squadron in whose area they are operating. Food service support, however, is not organic to the MI company. MI teams which provide support throughout the regimental area normally satellite with regimental units for food service support. Feeding relationships are developed based on a unit's usual battlefield location.

The C-E/IEW maintenance section provides IDS maintenance for company communications and EW equipment. The section normally locates in the regimental support area and provides maintenance support teams (MSTs) to assist company elements deployed forward. The MSTs are dispatched on a priority basis when tasked by the service platoon headquarters.

The mechanical maintenance section provides unit maintenance support for vehicles, power generators, and air conditioners.

It coordinates IDS requirements with the ACR maintenance company. When possible, the section dispatches MSTs to repair equipment on site. It also recovers disabled vehicles.

SUPPLY

Supply distribution may be described in one of two ways:

- Unit distribution. Supplies are delivered directly to the unit.
- Supply point distribution. The unit goes to a specific location and draws its own supplies.

The company receives its supplies through both these distribution systems. Supplies are grouped into ten classes.

Class I—rations. Combat rations (meal, ready-to-eat (MRE)) are requested and picked up from the Class I supply point located in the regimental support area (RSA) or division support area (DSA). MREs are then distributed, as required, throughout the company. The company stocks a three-day basic load of MREs or a basic load determined by the major command.

Class II—clothing, tentage, tool sets, individual equipment. This class of supply includes chemical defensive equipment (CDE) and protective clothing. It operates on the supply point distribution system and can be found in the RSA and DSA.

Class III—petroleum, oils, and lubricants. The company has a limited refueling capability to support ground elements. This is performed using organic truck-mounted tank and pump units and a trailer-mounted liquid dispensing tank. Wholesale refueling is normally accomplished at the Class III supply points in the RSA or DSA where unit elements are operating or by coordinating POL replenishment through the supported unit. Attached elements coordinate POL support with the unit to which they are attached. POL for aircraft are provided at the regimental forward area rearming and refueling points (FARRP) which are established by the regimental aviation section. Aviation petroleum products are

also available at FARRP established by other units in the area of operations.

Packaged greases and lubricants are stocked by the company supply and maintenance sections. These items normally are available at supporting supply points, FARRP, and supported units.

Class V—ammunition. The company carries a basic load of ammunition. It is resupplied as often as necessary through ammunition transfer points (ATPs) in the RSA and in coordination with the regimental ammunition officer. ATPs can also be located in the DSA. The supply section issues a basic load of ammunition to elements deploying forward. It coordinates resupply requirements for attached elements with the ACR S4 and the logistics planner for the supported unit. Elements attached to squadrons coordinate to replenish ammunition supplies through the unit to which attached. Elements in other support roles are resupplied by the company or the supported unit.

Class VIII—medical supplies. Class VIII supplies are obtained by the company and its deployed elements from their supporting medical aid station.

Class IX—repair parts. Stockage of organizational maintenance mission repair parts is based on the unit's prescribed load list (PLL). Requests for common repair parts are forwarded to the ACR support squadron. The support squadron fills or forwards the requests to the regiment's materiel management center (MMC), which passes the requisition to the Corps Support Command (COSCOM) MMC. Requests not filled at this level are passed to the theater-level MMC and filled at national inventory control points (NICP) or depots.

Other classes of supply. Class IV (construction) and Class VII (major end items) are provided through the supporting supply unit. Requests for controlled items flow through command channels. Class VI (personal demand items) are made available via sundry packs through the Class I system. Class X (materiel to support nonmilitary programs) is not used by the MI company, and is, therefore, not described here.

COMSEC equipment is distributed through cryptologistics channels. Distribution normally is coordinated between the unit-cryptocustodian and the cryptocustodian at the next higher headquarters.

MAINTENANCE

The types of equipment organic to the IEW system in the ACR and their deployment throughout the regimental area present numerous, complex maintenance requirements. These are met through a combination of unit organic maintenance capabilities, IDS maintenance support from the ACR support squadron, and backup IDS maintenance and intermediate general support (IGS) from higher echelons.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

The company's mechanical maintenance section provides unit maintenance support for vehicles, power generators, and air conditioners. This section establishes a maintenance point in the ACR support area. When required, deployed equipment is repaired on site by IDS MSTs from the ACR support squadron. The maintenance section provides limited recovery support using special purpose recovery vehicles for disabled wheeled vehicles and heavy equipment. It coordinates with the maintenance troop of the ACR support squadron for evacuation of tracked vehicles.

The regimental maintenance troop provides IDS and technical assistance support to unit maintenance for mechanical equipment. MSTs exercise the maintenance principle which states that equipment will be repaired on site, when possible. The ACR maintenance troop provides limited backup recovery support to MI company equipment. It also provides advice and assistance to company maintenance elements and to equipment operators. The ACR maintenance troop determines when equipment requires maintenance beyond regimental capabilities and evacuates such equipment to the appropriate maintenance facility.

IGS maintenance is provided by EAC maintenance units.

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

The C-E/IEW maintenance section provides unit and IDS maintenance for communications equipment and unit maintenance for GSRs. MSTs repair the equipment on site when possible. The section determines when maintenance beyond its capabilities is required and evacuates equipment to the support squadron or EAC maintenance facility.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT

The C-E/IEW maintenance section provides unit and IDS maintenance for EW equipment. When possible, deployed equipment is repaired on site by MSTs. Maintenance personnel are assigned to the C-E/IEW maintenance section and to the flight platoon to provide unit and IDS maintenance for the QUICKFIX system. IGS maintenance for the QUICKFIX IEW systems is provided by EAC.

OTHER COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Bath service and clothing exchange are coordinated by the company supply section through S4 channels and are provided by COSCOM. Deployed elements coordinate these activities through the supported unit. Laundry service is provided by corps support units and is coordinated in the same manner as bath service and clothing exchange.

Maps are acquired through supply channels based on forecasts provide by the regimental S2. Deployed elements requiring maps for new operational areas coordinate with the unit to which attached.

Medical support for company personnel in the CP area is provided by the nearest regimental aid station. Deployed personnel are supported by medical aidmen and medical aid stations of the maneuver unit.

Finance, personnel administration, and legal support are provided by the personnel and administrative battalion of the COSCOM. Religious support is provided by the unit ministry team assigned to the ACR HHT.

CHAPTER 6

Communications

INTRODUCTION

Communication is essential to combat. If the commander cannot communicate, he can neither pass nor receive critical intelligence and operational orders. This chapter discusses the ways in which the MI assets can communicate both internally and externally, and specifically details the communications nets into which the ACR's IEW assets enter.

The MI company (CEWI) has numerous means and modes of communication, both organic and nonorganic, available to accomplish its mission. In addition, assets at the ACR HHT supplement IEW communications to the regiment. A thorough understanding of the uses and employment of this communication equipment is essential to ensure that timely tasking and reporting take place.

COMMUNICATIONS MEANS AND MODES

The primary means of communication used in the MI company is FM voice radio. FM voice radios operate in the VHF range and are limited by LOS, approximately 15 to 30 kilometers, depending on the terrain. Most FM nets in the ACR will be secured for voice communications. FM radios can be remotored, thereby moving the electronic signature away from the radio operator.

FM radio will be used by the company commander for command and control of the company (page 6-3). An FM radio net exists from the CM&D section to the TCAE for tasking, reporting, and passing intelligence information, as does a similar RATT net from the corps TCAE to the MI company TCAE (pages 6-3 and 6-6).

FM radio will also be used for mission tasking and reporting from the TCAE to the flight platoon, and to the C&J platoons (pages 6-4 and 6-8). Internal FM mission control nets exist within the two C&J platoons and the operations support platoon (pages 6-7 and 6-8). A similar net can be used by the surveillance platoon, if needed. However, since surveillance teams are normally attached to squadrons, they will operate on the squadron BICC net (page 6-5). The TCAE and, if necessary, the company commander will also monitor the regimental O&I net for intelligence information (page 6-7). The company commander has a station on the ACR command net (page 6-10) and the service platoon has a station on the ACR administration and logistics net.

The current family of VHF/FM voice radios will eventually be replaced by the Single Channel Ground Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS), which will provide greater flexibility in communications and built-in ECCM capability.

The ARC-164 UHF voice link from the two T&A sections and the TCAE will be used to communicate to the flight platoon for mission tasking and reporting, particularly when the EH-1X (QUICKFIX) is conducting a jamming mission in the VHF spectrum (page 6-4). The company also has a UHF communications link with the corps Improved GUARDRAIL V system through the AN/TSC-87 commander's tactical terminal (CTT).

The MI company has organic RATT equipment for record traffic tasking and reporting between the TCAE and deployed C&J platoons (page 6-4). RATT operates in the HF range, and is not limited by LOS. RATT produces a larger electronic signature than FM voice radios, which can increase the vulnerability of the TCAE and the C&J teams to threat REC.

Wire and cable communications will be used to interconnect elements located in the company headquarters and to connect the company communications assets into the ACR TOC multichannel terminal. Wire and cable will also be used between operators in deployed C&J and surveillance platoons.

The company has an organic TCC (AN/TGC-30) which, when connected with the corps multichannel system, permits record copy communications between the MI company and the ACR CM&D section, the corps CEWI brigade, the corps TCAE, the corps G2, and other corps assets. The MI company (CEWI) enters the corps multichannel system through the terminal at the ACR TOC, using cable and wire. This will require that the company headquarters be closely located (within 2 to 3 kilometers) by the ACR TOC.

The ACR weather net (RATT) will be used to exchange weather information between the corps and the ACR HHT air force weather team (page 6-9).

The company may also utilize messenger communications. Messengers provide the most secure means of communication available to the company commander. Assets for this are available in the company. Air messenger service is provided by the command operations battalion of the corps signal brigade. Visual and sound communications, although limited by distance, are also available to the company. Refer to the CEOI for information concerning visual and sound communications.

NONORGANIC COMMUNICATIONS

The forward radio company of the corps signal brigade installs, operates, and main-

tains a multichannel terminal at the ACR TOC. This terminal enables elements of the ACR, including the CM&D section, to enter the corps multichannel system. This is a secure area communications system connecting major corps elements, including corps main, corps tactical CP, COSCOM, subordinate divisions, and corps combat support and CSS units. The multichannel system is bulk encrypted at the collateral SECRET level. Higher levels, such as SCI, require end-to-end encryption by user owned and operated COMSEC equipment.

The communications company of the corps CEWI brigade will provide personnel and equipment to operate RATT sets, allowing the CM&D section and the MI company (TCAE) access into corps RATT nets, including sensitive SCI nets. These nets operate as backup to the corps multichannel system. (See pages 6-5 and 6-6). The corps CM&D RATT net will serve a dual function by doubling up as the corps special security officer (SSO) link to the ACR (see page 6-9).

COMMUNICATIONS PLATOON

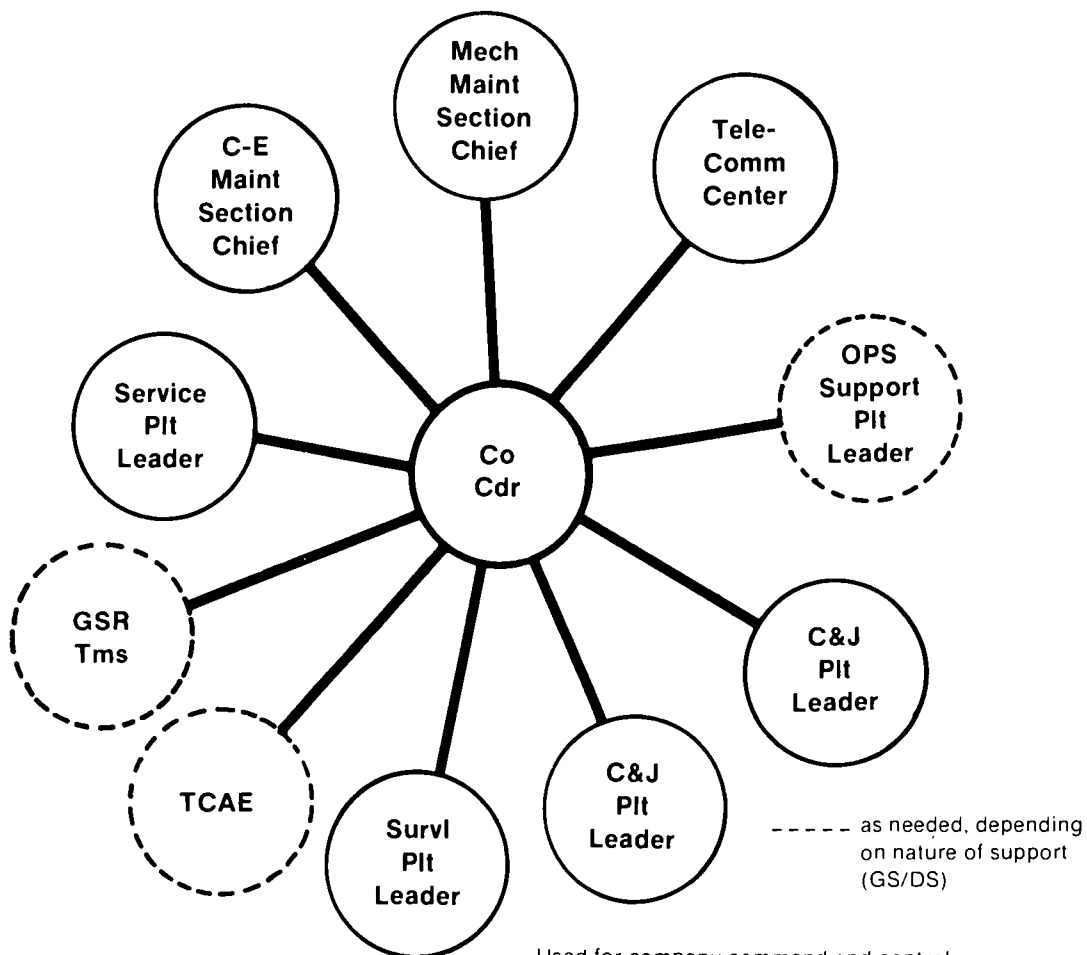
The MI company (CEWI) has an organic communications platoon, composed of a headquarters section, a TCC section, and a RATT section. A C-E/IEW maintenance section is located in the service platoon.

The headquarters section provides command and control of the platoon. The platoon leader is the primary advisor to the company commander on all communications matters. The headquarters section also maintains the company COMSEC account.

The TCC section provides the personnel and equipment to install and operate the company TCC. This center, when connected into the corps multichannel system, enables the MI company to communicate with the corps CEWI brigade and the ACR S2.

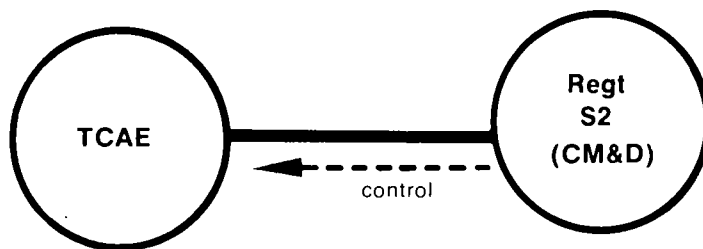
The RATT section provides personnel and equipment to install and operate the organic RATT equipment located at the TCAE and with the deployed C&J platoons.

MI COMPANY (CEWI) COMMAND NET (FM VOICE)

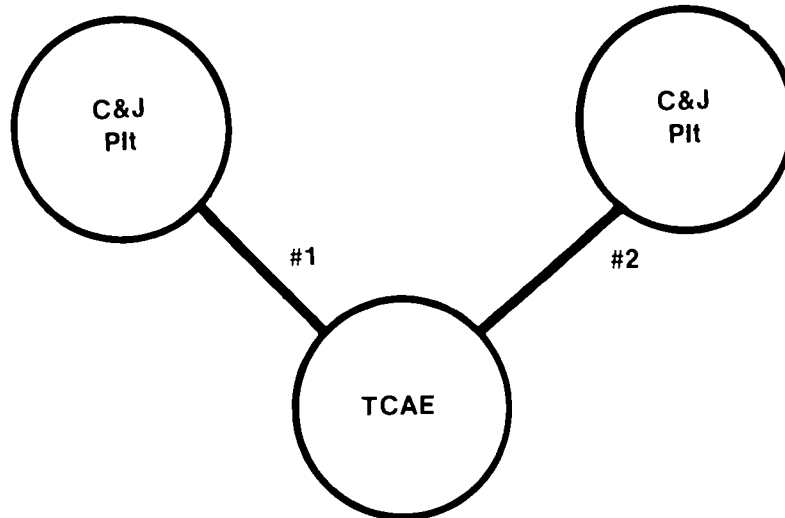


Used for company command and control

CM&D TASKING AND REPORTING NET (FM)



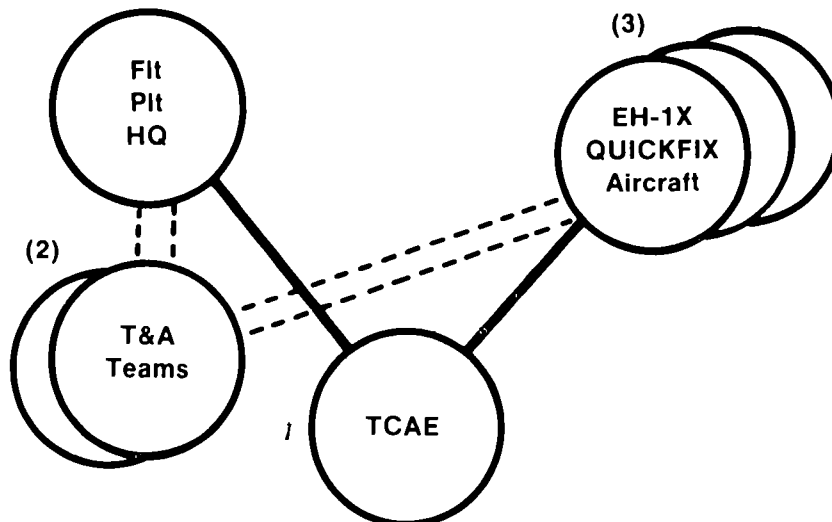
**MI COMPANY (CEWI) OPERATIONS NET (RATT)
(ONE FOR EACH C&J PLATOON)**



Connects the deployed C&J platoon elements with the TCAE. Provides record traffic tasking and reporting.

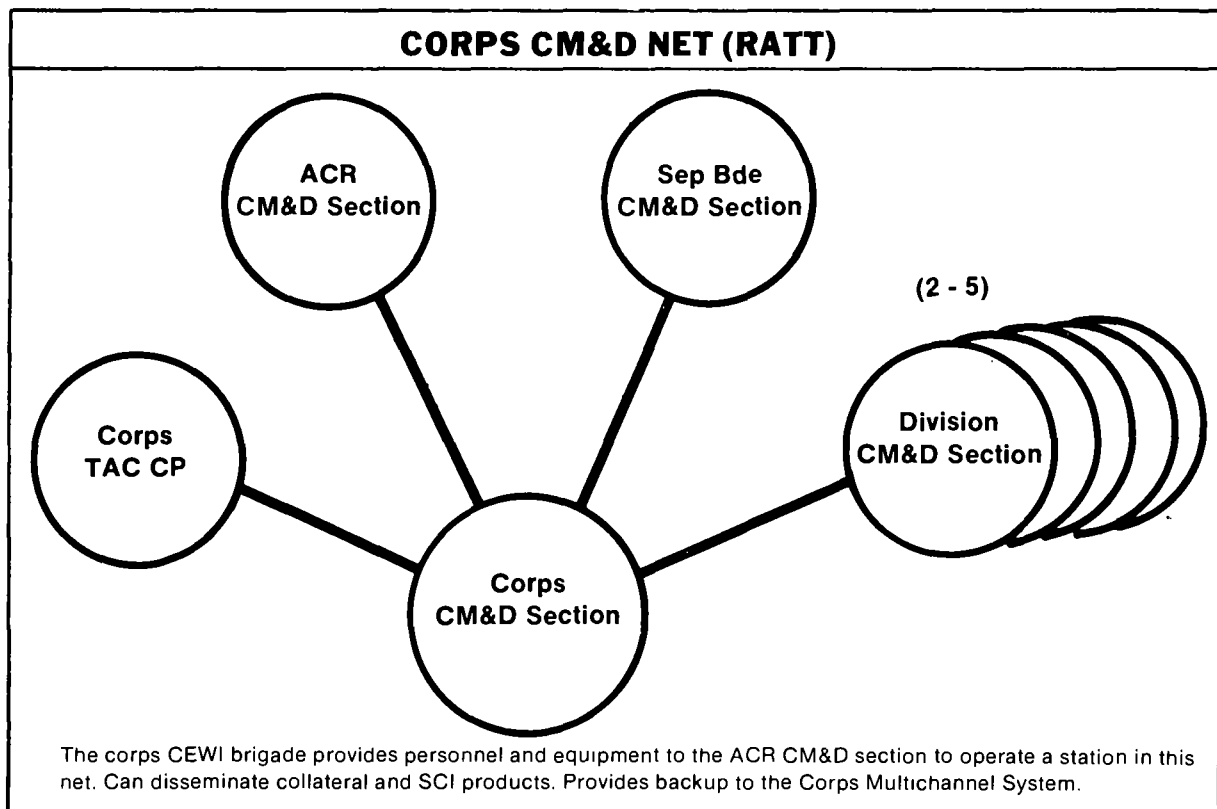
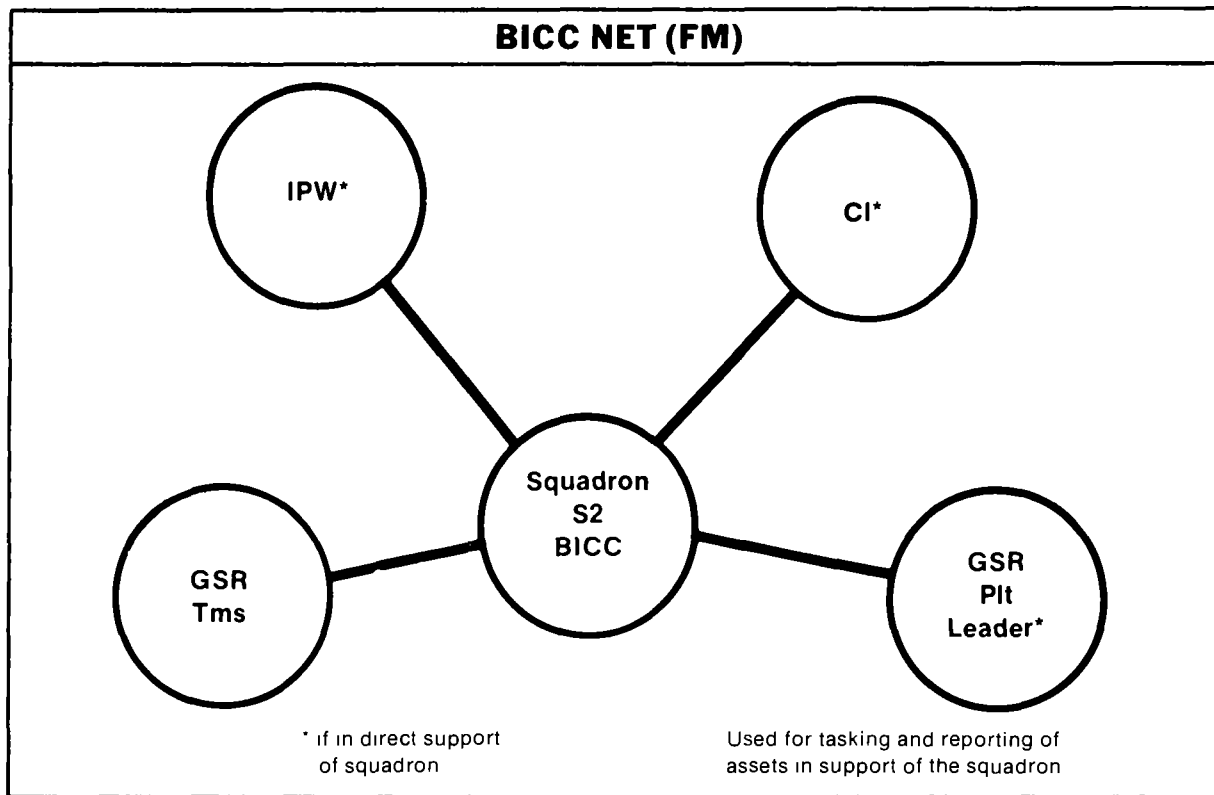
**MI COMPANY (CEWI) FLIGHT PLATOON TASKING AND
REPORTING NET (FM) (SECURE)**

**MI COMPANY (CEWI) FLIGHT PLATOON TASKING AND
REPORTING NET (UHF)**

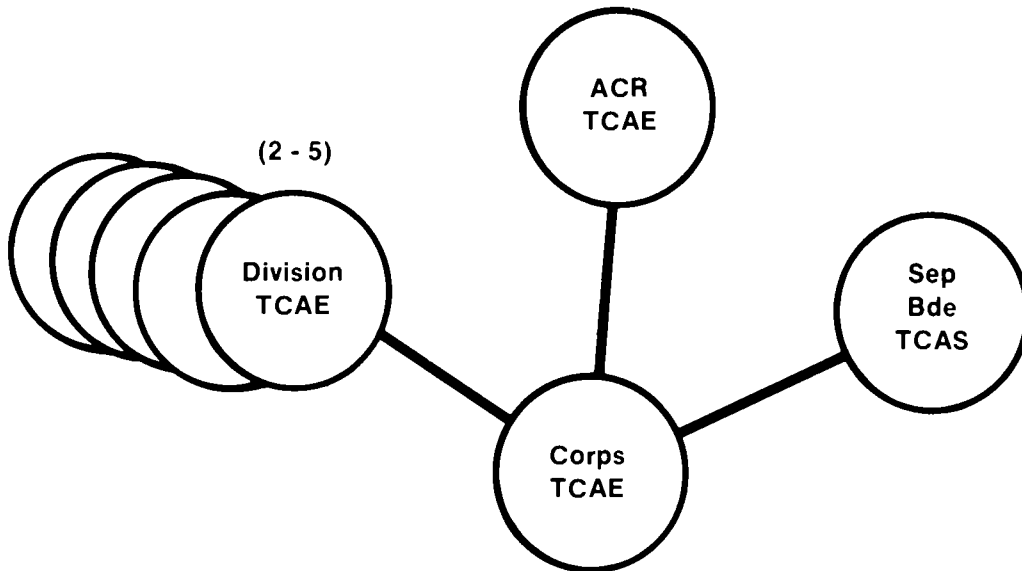


Used by the TCAE to provide preplanned and immediate tasking to the flight platoon. Also used to provide follow-up tasking to missions in flight. Collection information is reported as it is obtained. FM net normally used. ARC-164 (UHF) net used during jamming operations.

----- as needed

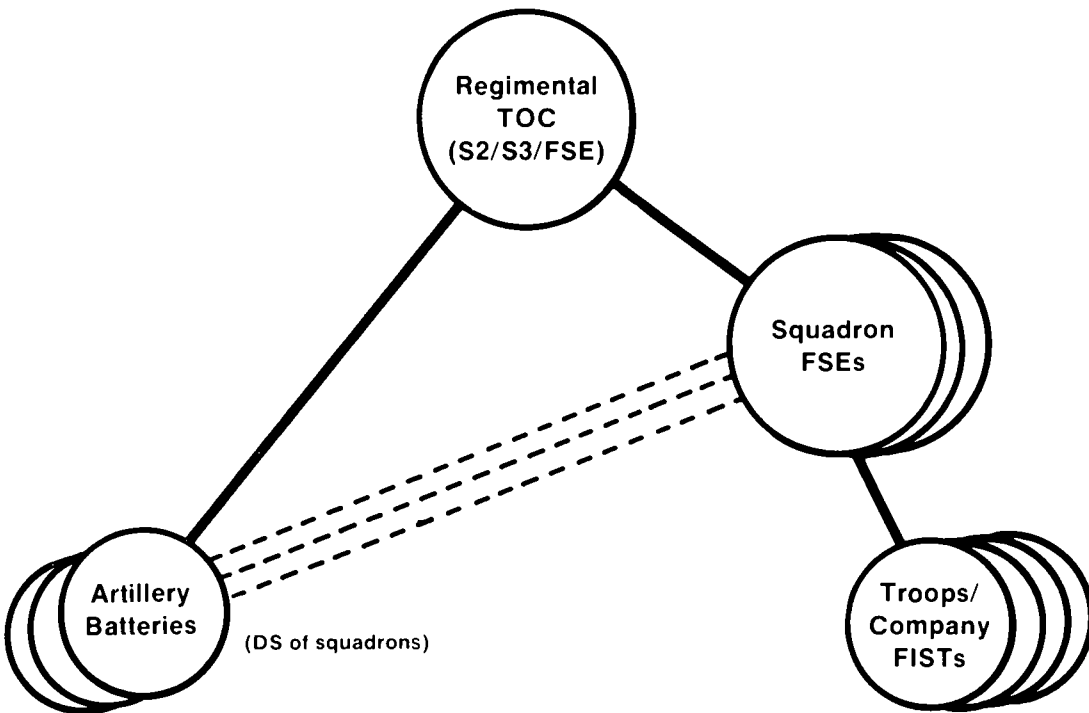


CORPS TCAE OPERATIONS NET (RATT)

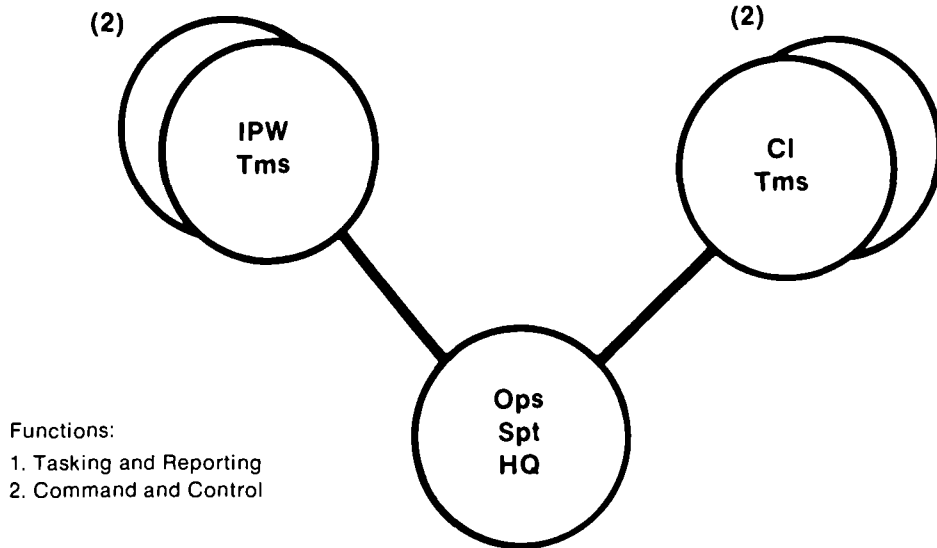


The corps CEWI brigade provides personnel and equipment for the ACR TCAE to operate in this net. Used to exchange technical control data and EW information and intelligence.

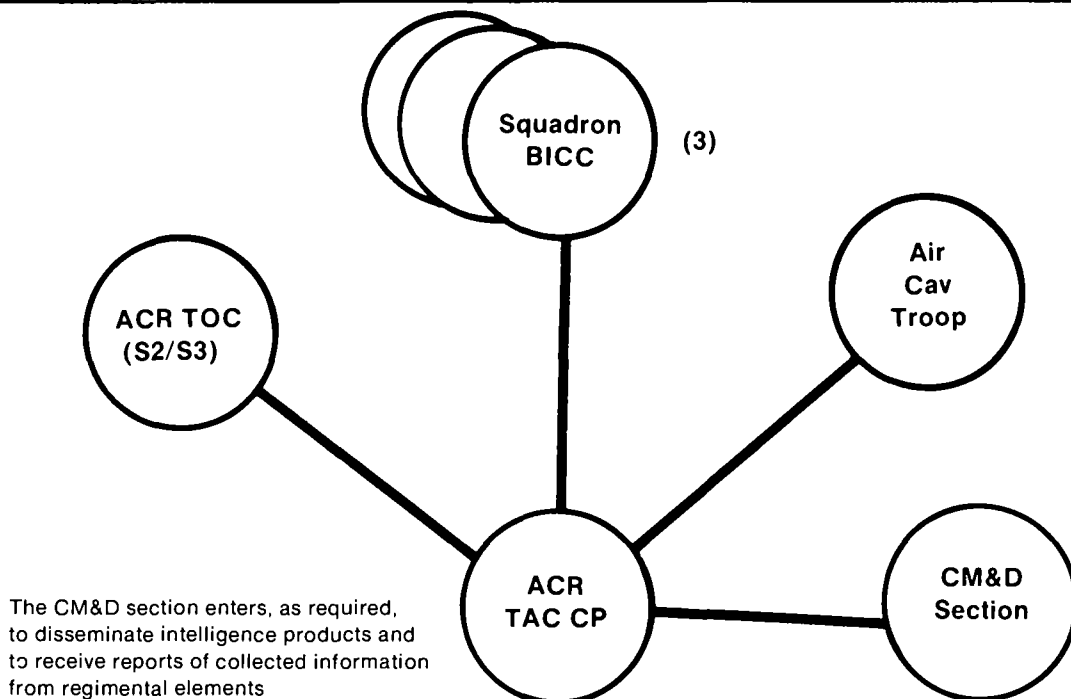
TACFIRE NET



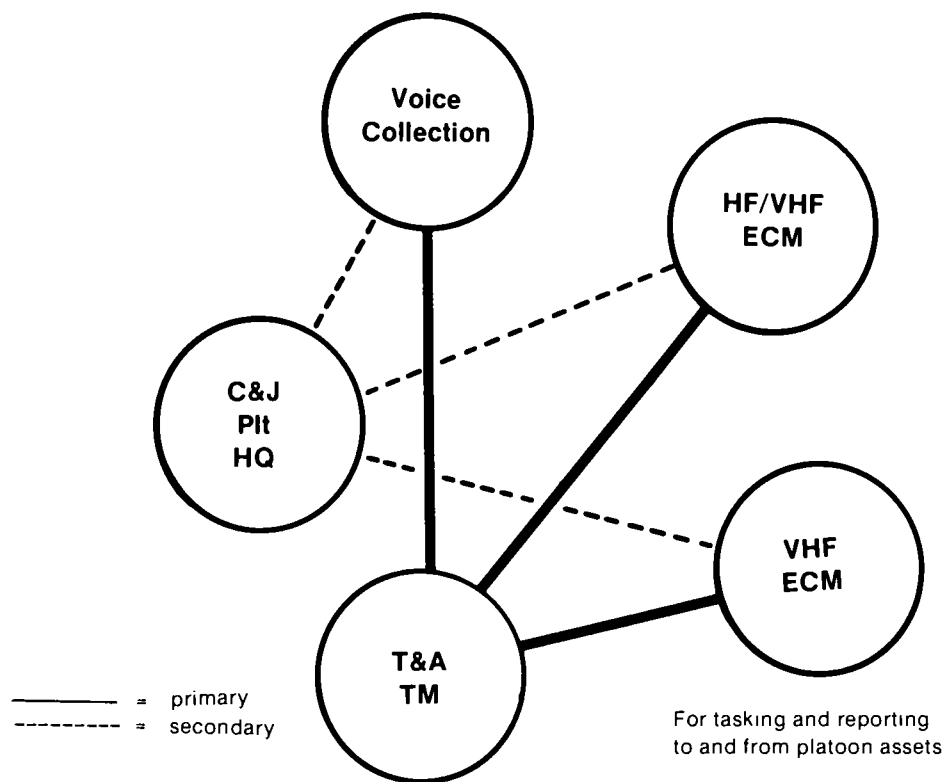
OPERATIONS SUPPORT NET (FM)



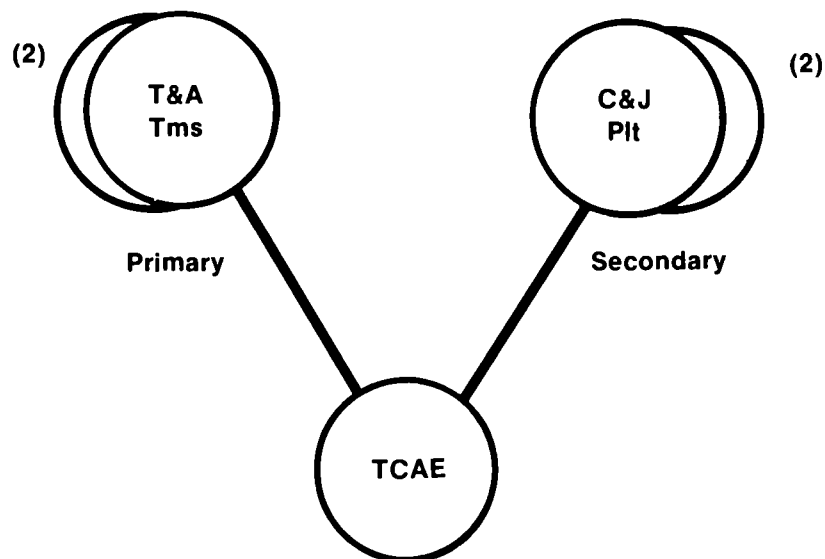
ACR OPERATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE NET (FM) ACR OPERATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE NET (AM VOICE: BACKUP)



C&J PLATOON MISSION NET (FM) (ONE FOR EACH C&J PLATOON)

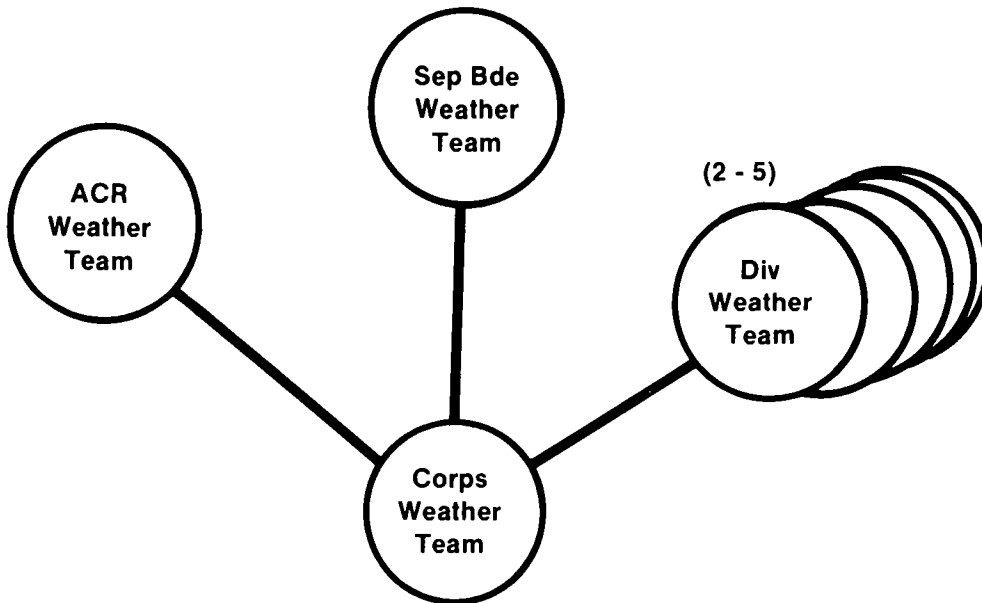


TCAE OPERATIONS NET (FM)



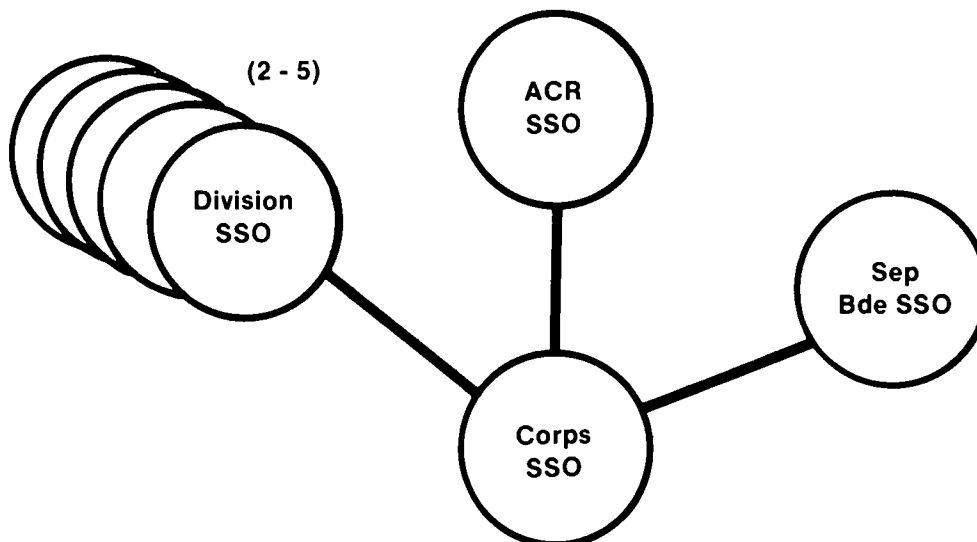
Used for tasking and reporting to and from C&J Plts.

CORPS WEATHER NET (RATT)



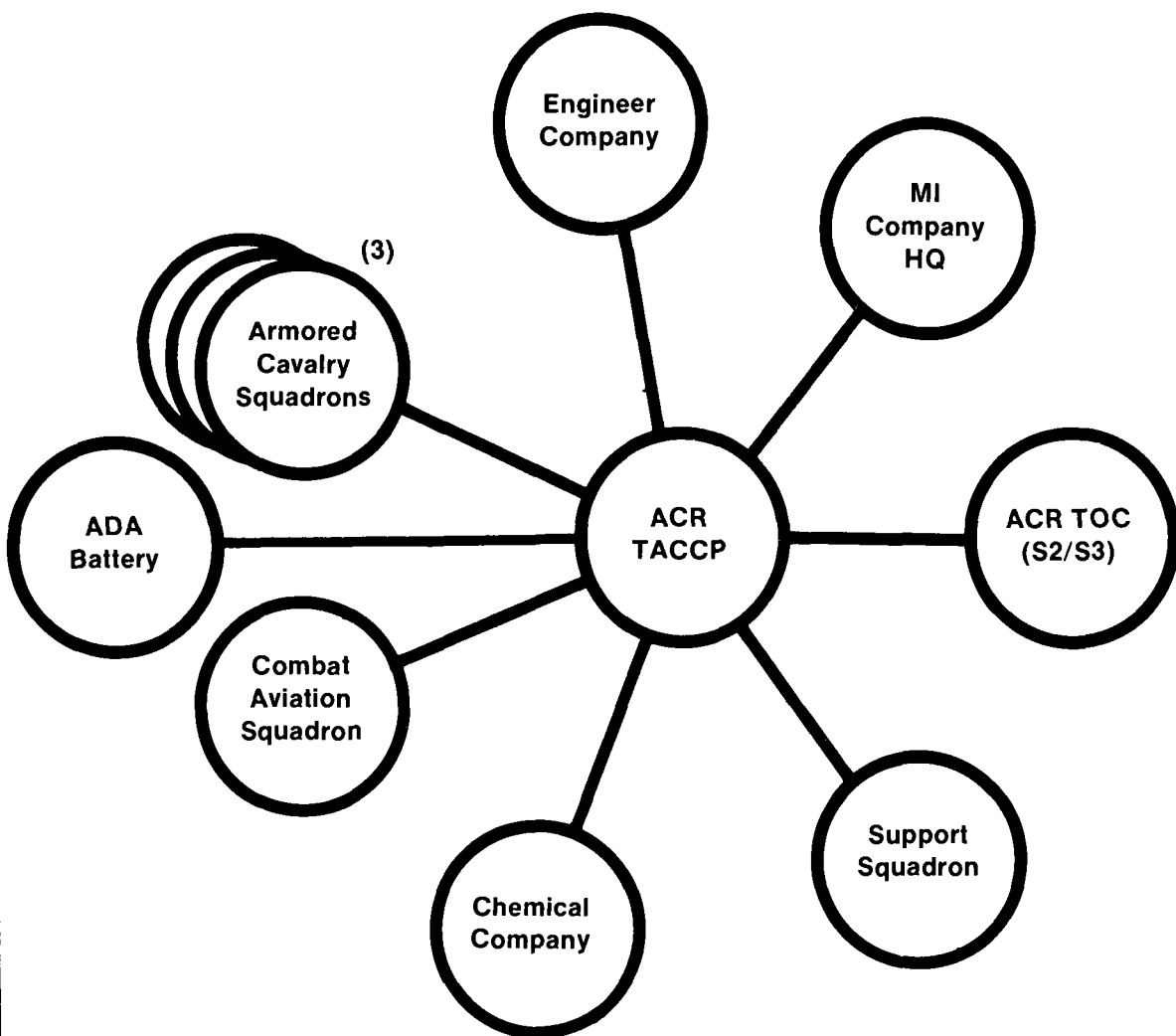
Used to exchange weather information between corps, ACR, separate brigade, and subordinate divisions. Personnel and equipment are located in the HHT (ACR) Air Force Weather Team

CEWI BRIGADE SSO NET (RATT)



The ACR S2 provides the personnel and equipment to monitor this net, as needed. (It is expected that doubling up on the CM&D section's RATT will supply the necessary equipment for this net). Used for dissemination of privacy and SCI communications

ACR (ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT) COMMAND NET (FM)



Used by the ACR commander for command and control of the regiment.
The MI company (CEWI) commander monitors the net to receive tasking direction and information, and enters the net as required

Glossary

ACR	armored cavalry regiment
ADA	air defense artillery
AEW	aerial electronic warfare
AF	Air Force
AM	amplitude modulation
AS	aerial surveillance
ASPS	all-source production section
ATP	ammunition transfer point
bde	brigade
BICC	battlefield information coordination center
C&J	collection and jamming
CAS	close air support
cav	cavalry
CDE	chemical defensive equipment
Cdr	commander
C-E	Communications-Electronics
CEOI	Communications-Electronics Operating Instructions
CESO	C-E staff officer
CEWI	combat electronic warfare and intelligence
CFA	covering force area
CI	counterintelligence
CM&D	collection management and dissemination
co	company
coll	collection
COMINT	communications intelligence
comm	communications
COMSEC	communications security
COSCOM	corps support command
CP	command post
CSS	combat service support
CTOC	corps tactical operations center
CTT	commander's tactical terminal
DF	direction finding
div	division
DS	direct support
DSA	division support area

EAC echelons above corps
 ECM electronic countermeasures
 ECCM electronic counter-countermeasures
 ELINT electronic intelligence
 EOB electronic order of battle
 EPB electronic preparation of the battlefield
 EPW enemy prisoner(s) of war
 ESM electronic warfare support measures
 EW electronic warfare

FARRP forward area rearming and refueling points
 FC field circular
 FEBA forward edge of the battle area
 FIST fire support team
 flt flight
 FLOT forward line of own troops
 FM frequency modulated/field manual
 FSE fire support element

G2 Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, (Intelligence)
 G5 Assistant Chief of Staff, G5, (Civil Affairs)
 GS general support
 GSR ground surveillance radar

HF high frequency
 HHT headquarters and headquarters troop
 HQ headquarters
 HUMINT human intelligence

IDS intermediate direct support
 IED imitative electronic deception
 IEW intelligence and electronic warfare
 IGS intermediate general support
 IMINT imagery intelligence
 intcp intercept
 intel intelligence
 intg interrogation
 IPB intelligence preparation of the battlefield
 IPS intelligence production section
 IPW prisoners of war interrogation
 IR information requirements

km kilometer(s)

LIC low intensity conflict
 LOS line of sight
 LRSC long-range surveillance company

maint maintenance
 MBA main battle area
 mech mechanical
 MED manipulative electronic deception
 METT-T mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available
 MI military intelligence
 MMC materiel management center
 MRE meal, ready-to-eat
 MST maintenance support team
 MTOE Modified Table of Organization and Equipment

NBC nuclear, biological, chemical
 NICP national inventory control point

O&I operations and intelligence
 OPCON operational control
 OPORD operations order
 ops operations
 OPSEC operations security

PIR priority intelligence requirements
 PL phase line
 PLL prescribed load list
 plt platoon
 POL petroleum, oils, and lubricants

RATT radio teletypewriter
 RC Reserve Component
 REC radio electronic combat (doctrine)
 REW radio electronic warfare or REC in practice
 regt regiment
 RSA regimental support area
 RTOCSE regimental tactical operations center support element

S1 Adjutant (US Army)
 S2 Intelligence Officer (US Army)
 S3 Operations & Training Officer (US Army)
 S4 Supply Officer (US Army)
 SCI sensitive compartmented information
 SCIF sensitive compartmented information facility
 sep bde separate brigade
 SIGINT signals intelligence
 SIGSEC signal security
 SINCGARS Single Channel Ground Airborne Radio System
 SLAR side-looking airborne radar
 SOP standing operating procedures
 SPETSNAZ Soviet Special Forces
 spt support
 sqdn squadron
 SSM surface-to-surface missile
 SSO special security officer

survl surveillance
 svc service
 SWO staff weather officer

 TACCP tactical command post
 T&A transcription and analysis
 TC training circular
 TCAE technical control and analysis element
 TCAS technical control and analysis section
 TCC telecommunications center
 TEL transporter-erector-launcher
 tm team
 TOC tactical operations center
 TOE table of organization and equipment

 UHF ultra high frequency
 US United States
 USAF United States Air Force

 VHF very high frequency

References

REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

Required publications are sources that users must read in order to understand or to comply with this publication.

Field Manuals (FMs)

17-95	Cavalry
34-1	Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations
34-10	Division Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations
34-25	Corps Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations
34-80	Brigade and Battalion Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations
100-5	Operations

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Related publications are sources of additional information. They are not required in order to understand this publication.

Field Manuals

J3-3	NBC Contamination Avoidance
3-4	NBC Protection
3-5	NBC Decontamination
3-100	NBC Operations
6-20	Fire Support in Combined Arms Operations
7-30 (HTF)	Infantry, Airborne, and Air Assault Brigade Operations (How to Fight)
11-50 (HTF)	Combat Communications Within the Division (How to Fight)
11-92 (HTF)	Combat Communications Within the Corps (How to Fight)
24-1	Combat Communications
24-24	Radio and Radar Reference Data
24-25	Wire and Multichannel Reference Data
34-30 (HTF)	Military Intelligence Company (Combat Electronic Warfare and Intelligence) (Armored Cavalry Regiment/Separate Brigade) (How to Fight)
34-60	Counterintelligence
34-60A (S/NF)	Counterintelligence Operations (U)
34-62	Counter-Signals Intelligence Operations
34-64	Electronic Security Techniques
63-1	Combat Service Support Operations-Separate Brigade
71-2 (HTF)	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force (How to Fight)
71-3 (HTF)	Armored and Mechanized Brigade Operations (How to Fight)
71-100 (HTF)	Armored and Mechanized Division Operations (How to Fight)
71-101 (HTF)	Infantry, Airborne, and Air Assault Division Operations (How to Fight)
90-3 (HTF)	Desert Operations (How to Fight)
90-5 (HTF)	Jungle Operations (How to Fight)
90-6 (HTF)	Mountain Operations (How to Fight)
90-10 (HTF)	Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT) (How to Fight)
90-11	Winter Operations
90-13	River Crossing Operations
100-2-1	Soviet Army Operations and Tactics
101-5	Staff Organization and Operations

Training Circulars (TCs)

34-50	Reconnaissance and Surveillance Handbook
100-33	Division Electronic Warfare Operations

Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE)

34114L000	Military Intelligence Company, Armored Cavalry Regiment
17052Z600	Armored Cavalry Regiment, HHT

COMMAND

Command publications cannot be obtained through Armywide resupply channels. Determine availability by contacting the address shown. Field circulars expire three years from date of publication unless sooner rescinded.

Field Circulars (FCs)

6-20-10	Fire Support Targeting, May 1985, USAFAS, Ft Sill, Oklahoma
34-118	The Targeting Process, May 1985, USAICS, Ft Huachuca, Arizona
50-16	EMP Mitigation Techniques, October 1984, USACAC, Ft Leavenworth, Kansas

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